The China Weekly

REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

Japanese Publicist Warns General Chiang Kai-shek

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A Fresh Attack on the Chinese Language . . . . . By Feng Yu-sing

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1934 VOLUME 69, NUMBER 10

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中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China.

Volume 69 | Shanghai, China, Saturday, August 4, 1934 | Number 10

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

PUBLISHED AT NO. 160 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TWELVE DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE. POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES EIGHT DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTSING IN CHINA OR ABROAD SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 160 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, TELEPHONE 14741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

ANOTHER ANGLE TO THE ALASKAN AVIATION PROGRAM

THAT the present flights of squadrons of American army and navy planes to Alaska are but a preliminary to early aviation development in that important American territory is obvious. It is equally obvious that this aviation development constitutes at least one phase of America's reply to Japan's demand for naval parity. But we are not concerned primarily with the military phase, although that is important as well as sensational. What we have in mind is the obvious connection between American aviation development in Alaska and the early establishment of airplane traffic between North America and Asia by way of Alaska and Siberia. Recently the official Soviet *Tass* service has carried several interesting items about the development of aviation in eastern Siberia and along the coast from Vladivostok to Kamchatka and even to the region of the Bering Sea. After the United States has further developed its aviation lines in Alaska it will be a simple matter to link up the American and Russian services into a through North American Asiatic Continental Service that will perform wonders in the speeding up of communications and intercourse between these heretofore isolated sections of the earth's surface. Soviet and American aviators already have spanned the Bering Sea and North Pacific waters in flights from Russian Habarovsk to Alaska's Nome and Fairbanks. It is true that this route may be difficult in the winter season, but the Arctic apparently has no terrors for Soviet airmen who performed the thrilling rescue of the victims of the ill-fated Cheluskin expedition in the dead of last winter. There has been considerable talk of the development of the southern route, that is from south China to the Philippines and thence across the Pacific to Honolulu, but this route has hazards which are not connected with Japanese contrary politics. The northern Alaskan-Siberian route constitutes the real answer to speedy aerial communication between Asia and North America for the distance "over the curve" is greatly lessened, to such an extent that some are even forecasting a five-day service between north China and Canada-United States.

The linking of Alaska and Siberia by air-routes would also have the interesting effect of renewing the historical connection between these two territories which was broken when Imperial Russia sold the Alaskan territory to the United States in 1867 for the comparatively small sum of G. $7,200,000. Russia's contact with Alaska probably pre-dated the famous voyage of Captain Vitus Bering and Chirikoy in 1841. The Soviet *Tass* service recently stated that the early records of the famous Russian-American Company, which enjoyed a trading monopoly in Alaska for a period of sixty years dating from 1799, had been discovered and shortly would be published in book form. The first Russian governor of Alaska, Prince Maksutov, was appointed in 1861, which corresponds to the expiration of the activities of the Russian-American Company. It also is of interest to record that an American company attempted in 1864 to string a telegraph wire across Bering Strait but this was abandoned after the laying of the first Trans-Atlantic cable. In 1854 a California company was formed for the purpose of shipping Alaskan ice to San Francisco and this was said to have started the negotiations which ultimately led to the purchase of the Alaskan territory by the United States. The discovery of gold in the Klondike (North Western Canada) in 1896 speeded up the development and actual occupation of the land by citizens of the United States, but Alaska has escaped the so-called "capitalistic" development of the rest of the North American continent due to the interesting circumstance that practically everything in Alaska is owned by the United States Government rather than individuals. The railways, telegraphs, existing aviation lines, seal fisheries, caribou and even the polar bears are the property of Uncle Sam and are administered chiefly through the Department of the Interior.

CASHIERING OF BELLAMY UPSETS PUBLIC CONFIDENCE

AMONG several recent disturbing happenings, including two financial failures, none has caused greater loss of public confidence than the cashiering of Sergeant J. W. Bellamy. Sergeant Bellamy was the British police officer who attempted to arrest two Japanese sailors who were beating a Chinese woman in the Hongkew district of the International Settlement on the night of June 27. A complete account of the Hongkew incident appeared in *The Review* on July 7, hence it is unnecessary to repeat the details here. That Bellamy, an experienced police official, was attempting to carry out his duties and was acting in accordance with police regulations, is perfectly obvious to all. Had the sailors who were responsible for the incident been Americans or Britons they would have been taken to the police station, interrogated, and if found guily they would have been turned over to the proper authorities for punishment. But since they were Japanese, Sergeant Bellamy was not only mobbed and insulted and held prisoner by Japanese rowdies for several hours, but now the Municipal Council has added insult to injury by punishing him with a month's loss of pay, six months' loss of seniority and transferrance from the Hongkew district. However, it is unfair to hold the members of the Council responsible for the disgraceful action. The responsibility apparently rests entirely upon the head of Brig.-Gen. E. B. Macnaghten, acting-chairman of the Council who made the deal with the Japanese and then notified the members of the Council at the meeting on July 26 that if they wished to see the report of the police disciplinary board, it was available for their inspection. No official report on the findings of the board of inquiry was issued for the information of the public either through the *Municipal Gazette* or the Press Information Office. The *North-China Daily News*, which issues the *Gazette*, only published a 13-line news item about the incident stating that Bellamy had been transferred from the Hongkew district to the Central Police Station.

What apparently happened was that Macnaghten held a private conference with the Japanese authorities wherein he agreed to punish Bellamy in exchange for the Japanese agreement to deport three of the ring-leaders of their mob and punish a half dozen others. That the public believes that Bellamy was made the scapegoat of the incident was indicated by letters which have since appeared in the correspondence columns of the *N. C. D. N.* and news and editorial comment in the other newspapers. The effect has been to destroy the morale of the Police Department and undermine public confidence in the stability of the municipal administration. No longer will it be possible for the local police to interfere with any Japanese law-breaker, particularly in the so-called Hongkew section, which comprises about half the area of the International Settlement. One correspondent in commenting on the Council's action regarding Bellamy inquired, "What is the status of a British subject in Hongkew in case of trouble with Japanese civilians and, or members of, the Japanese Army or Navy?" Another correspondent declared, "If Constables are going to be hampered by their Superiors in the legitimate carrying out of their duties, then the question of the safety of the whole Foreign community of Shanghai is going to be correspondingly affected." One of the Chinese journals, *The Republic*, published a long editorial which was headed, "Good-Bye Shanghai." Acting-Chairman Macnaghten's action in the Bellamy case apparently was little more praiseworthy than was his wishy-washy actions in 1932 when the Council under his chairmanship permitted the Japanese to overrun the Hongkew section and use it as a base for their military activities against the Chinese 19th Route Army. However, it didn't require the Hongkew incident and the ensuing Bellamy case to acquaint the Chinese and Occidental Communities here with the fact that the local municipal administration is in a precarious state. The fact that the two highest executive officers of the Council, H. E. Arhold, Chairman, and Stirling Fessenden, Secretary-General, have chosen this particular time to go home on leave, one to

London and the other to Washington, may have been entirely accidental. But there are many who believe that the real object is to sound out the British and American Governments on their policies with respect to the future of the International Settlement.

Hanni Ito, Ambassador Extraordinary, Inventor of New Orientalism!

IT is impossible to determine at this distance whether Hanni Ito is a statesman or whether he should be locked up in an institution for the feeble-minded. As a matter of fact about all we know about Hanni Ito is what he writes about himself. He once was president of the *Kokumin Shimbun*, leading Tokyo daily and the *Kokumin Nipponsha*, a popular magazine of the Island Empire. He said that the public once called him the "Count of Monte Christo of the World." He is still in his early thirties and apparently has no fixed place of abode, residing temporarily at the Imperial Hotel, Tokyo; Koshien Hotel in the Kwansai; Yamato Hotel, Hoshigaura, Dairen and at leading hotels in Tientsin, Peiping Shanghai and Hongkong. In fact the "ever-young Hanni Ito" travels constantly between Japan and China and it was out of these trips that his doctrine of New Orientalism was born. By his own admission he is deeply anxious about the future destiny of China and the unification of the Oriental Republic, neither of which he thinks can be accomplished by the present leaders of the National Government at Nanking.

In writing these paragraphs about Hanni Ito, Japanese Ambassador Extraordinary to China, we are reminded of the man in a lunatic asylum who insisted that he wasn't crazy but was locked up because he was a member of a minority. Also, we are reminded of the old saying that "those whom the Gods would destroy, they first make mad," for Hanni Ito seems to be somewhat in the class of Kuramoto, the Japanese vice-consul at Nanking who went out in the wilderness on Purple Mountain to eat worms and thereby created an international incident, the upshot of which was considerable oriental and occidental mirth at the expense of Nippon.

But to get on with the story, Hanni Ito recently made an extensive tour of investigation through China north to south, following which he returned to Tokyo and published his views on his "New Orientalism" in the *Japan Advertiser*, Tokyo American daily. The interview occupied a full page and was decorated with a 2-column picture of Hanni Ito, in the center with some views of Canton and Hongkong at the top, while at the bottom of the page were four short poems, also by Hanni Ito, two of which apparently have been set to music on Victor records. One poem was headed, "Hero Comes from Island. . . . Who Has the Mission to Save Thousands of Millions of Orientals." As the writer of those paragraphs is a rather diligent reader of the *Advertiser*, he was considerably puzzled at the great amount of space devoted to the views of Hanni Ito, but the mystery was explained by one word set in italic type in the lower right corner—"Advertisement." The mystery was further explained on the following day by an official statement of B. W. Fleisher, publisher of the *Advertiser*, to the effect that since his paper is devoted to the cause of international good-will, he would not in future "publish any advertisements of a political character, whether of political parties, patriotic societies or individuals." This announcement gave a further key to the mystery of Hanni Ito for it seems he is a member of the Shin Toyosha, one of the innumerable secret societies in Japan which have been working for the noble cause of making Japan the leader of the world, said leadership, of course, beginning with the subjugation of China. Whether Koki Hirota, present Foreign Minister, who is a leading member of the Black Dragon Society, is also a member of Shin Toyosha was not stated.

Hanni Ito's interview and exposition of his New Orientalism, which he published as a full-page advertisement in the June 22 issue of *The Advertiser*, took the form of an appeal to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek who was described as having once been a political refugee in Japan, an interesting chapter in the life of the Chinese Generalissimo which seems to have completely escaped the notice of Gen. Chiang's many biographers, the reason of course, being that the statement is incorrect. Gen. Chiang did attend military school in Japan and in 1927 made a brief visit to the Island Empire, but on neither occasion was he a political refugee. So much for that unimportant detail! But, according to Hanni Ito, Gen. Chiang has in recent years risen to great prominence, a circumstance which has proved to be greatly disturbing not only to Hanni Ito but to numerous other Japanese because they are not entirely sure in their own minds as to which way Gen. Chiang is traveling. We quote from Mr. Ito's text: "Gen. Chiang Kai-shek seems to have adopted a pro-Japanese policy recently. This is reflected in measures adopted by Gen. Huang Fu, Gen Ho Ying-chin and Gen. Chen Yi. . . . But I, Hanni Ito do not believe in Chiang Kai-shek and his associates." The reasons which Hanni Ito cited for his disbelief in the motives of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek were rather involved, but the primary reason for his distrust of the Chinese Generalissimo is that Gen. Chiang is an intellectual. The Chinese intellectuals, according to Mr. Ito, are the "worst people among the Chinese." He then ventured the opinion that China would be much happier "if Chiang Kai-shek were less educated," in which connection he made some interesting comparisons. "Hitler, the Nazi dictator of Germany, is not very well educated;" Mussolini is "entirely uneducated;" Ramsay MacDonald "used to be a workman." Learning, according to this unofficial Japanese diplomat, is unnecessary for the hero who

can create a new destiny for mankind. Witness the present predicament of America, which nation is ruled by the "educated" Roosevelt. Politics in America, according to Ito, "are terrible," and in this regard he does not spare his own people "who are sad because they lack a hero among their leaders."

But to get down to the fundamentals of Hanni Ito's advice to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, it seems that China is afflicted by the twin curses of Soviet "thought imperialism or communism," and American "capitalistic imperialism." Therefore, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek must quickly see the light and unite with Japan for the glory of the Orient. "Japan is ever prepared to go to any cost to help Gen. Chiang for China's own salvation.... But my greatest dissatisfaction with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is his attitude, which cannot be depended upon by either Japanese or Chinese.... I, Hanni Ito, have recently paid a visit to the north and south of China where my mission was to make the Chinese people know my New Orientalism.... My fiery hope is to awaken China from its dream of over-estimation of Europe and America and to aid in the emancipation of the Orient...."

Some of the other numerous choice gems from Hanni Ito's New Imperialism is that it is neither Marxist, Fascist, Imperialistic, nor an advocacy of Colonization, but the creation of a new and happy state where men may enjoy life amidst limitless production and consumption. The Occidentals have their "venomous hands" on all the "delicious pies of China such as the customs and railways." The Occidentals and their "illegitimate capitalists" are usurers who have loaned money to China which has been spent on internal strife... therefore China has no need to pay her old debts." No mention here of present Japanese pressure at Nanking for repayment of the Nishihara loans and other financial obligations to Japan which make up the bulk of China's defaults! And so on into the sublimely ridiculous, of which the following is among the choicest: "Don't think that Hanni Ito is a commonplace Japanese. When Hanni Ito gives advice to Chiang Kai-shek, you, Chiang Kai-shek had better know that it means something very serious and important.... I am not repeating this long argument for naught.... The time has come for Orientals to make great sacrifices.... Japan must do something to correct internal strifes in China.... If Chiang Kai-shek remains in office without correctly understanding the destiny of the Orient and plays dangerous tricks with America, Japan will need to reconsider her present policy toward Chiang Kai-shek.... Let America go home from the Orient.... It is high time for China to sever relations with money incarnate Occidentals and to banish communists and capitalists from the Orient."

The new state of Manchukuo, according to the profound belief of Hanno Ito, "is completely stabilized, and while some people may say that Japan should attend to her own business, this is impossible in the case of Japan's attitude toward China. Japan cannot overlook her neighbor's affairs because when a neighbor is astir, the next door is disturbed.... There is no ambition where there is no need.... Japan is hoping and looking for a new hero among the 400 millions of China. He must be a man who does not over-estimate America and Europe, nor under-estimate Japan ... Japan is prepared to go to any cost and expense to help him.... I do not dare say that Chiang Kai-shek has betrayed his intimate friend Japan, but it is true his attitude for the last several years has given extreme displeasure to Japan. Japan was disappointed to have lost Gen. Huang Hsing as Japan's great friend... and now even Chiang Kai-shek, who once pledged at heart to cooperate with Japan, has failed in our expectations!"

China's Place in the Coming Arms Conference

IT is almost exactly thirteen years since President Harding issued his famous invitations to the various nations to participate in the Conference on Limitation of Armament and the Discussions Pertaining to Far Eastern Questions. While it has become the custom to lump everything which occurred at these meetings into what is now known as the "Washington Conference," it is historical fact that three separate invitations were issued and two separate conferences were held simultaneously. The first two invitations were issued on August 11, 1921, one of which was addressed to Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan to participate in a Conference on the Limitation of Armament. The other invitation, also issued on August 11, was addressed to China, which country was invited "to participate in the discussions of Pacific and Far Eastern Questions, in connection with the Conference on the Limitation of Armament." The third invitation, adressed to Belgium, Netherlands and Portugal, was issued practically two months later, or on October 4, and read somewhat similar to the invitation to China, in that these three nations also were invited to participate in the discussions of Pacific and Far Eastern Questions, "in connection with the Conference on the Limitation of Armament."

In view of recent attempts on the part of Japan to eliminate any possible discussion of so-called "political questions" from the arms conference scheduled to be held next year, it is of interest to call attention to the texts of the three invitations which President Harding issued thirteen years ago. The first invitation, which as stated was sent to Britain, France, Italy and Japan, indicated definitely that the question of arms limitation was to be discussed "in connection with Pacific and Far Eastern Questions." Following the opening paragraph, the invitation stated that productive labor was staggering under an economic burden too heavy to be borne; that it was idle to look for stability, assurance of social justice, or the security of peace while wasteful and unproductive outlays deprived effort of its just reward

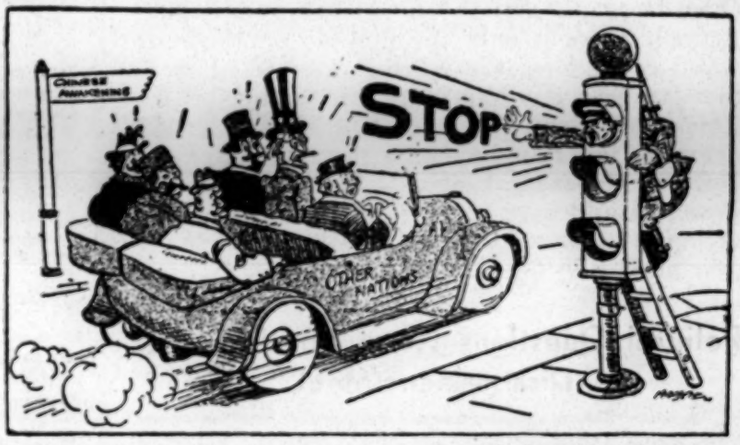
and defeated the reasonable expectations of progress. These "wasteful and unproductive outlays," continued the invitation, were concerned with "enormous disbursements in the rivalries of armaments which constituted the greater part of the encumbrance upon enterprise and national prosperity." It was then stated that there could be no halting of these increasing outlays unless the Powers most largely concerned could find a satisfactory basis for an agreement to effect their limitation. The third paragraph of the invitation touched directly on Pacific and Far Eastern problems and read as follows:

> "It is, however, quite clear that there can be no final assurance of the peace of the world in the absence of the desire for peace, and the prospect of reduced armaments is not a hopeful one unless this desire finds expression in a practical effort to remove causes of misunderstanding and to seek ground for agreement as to principles and their application. It is the earnest wish of this Government that, through an interchange of views with the facilities afforded by a Conference, it may be possible to find a solution of Pacific and Far Eastern problems, of unquestioned importance at this time, that is, such common understandings with respect to matters which have been, and are of international concern as may serve to promote enduring friendship among our peoples."

The final paragraphs of this invitation stated that it was not the purpose of the American Government to attempt to define the scope of the discussions in relation to the Pacific and Far East, "but rather to leave this to be the subject of suggestions to be exchanged before the meeting of the Conference," etc., etc.

The invitation, which was sent to China, only mentioned incidentally the matter of limitation of armament, but repeated practically verbatim the paragraphs pertaining to Pacific and Far Eastern questions which had appeared in the invitation sent to Britain, France, Italy and Japan. The third invitation, sent to Belgium, Netherlands and Portugal, was briefer and stated that since the invitations to the four naval Powers and China to attend the conferences on arms limitation and Pacific and Far Eastern questions had been accepted, "it was the earnest wish of the Government of the United States that the other three Powers also would send delegates to participate in the discussions pertaining to Pacific and Far Eastern affairs."

Much, of course, took place behind the scenes before there was a general acceptance of the invitations to the two separate conference but it is easy to see that the two questions of arms limitation and Pacific and Far Eastern problems were regarded as inseparable. And they were as inseparable thirteen years ago as they are today. At that time the Powers had just emerged from the World War and all were staggering under the oppressive burden of taxes which the cost of the war had necessitated. Also, the conduct of the war and ensuing peace conference had created fresh complications among the victorious Powers, which was responsible for a continuance of the armament construction programs begun while the war was in progress. The world was thus rapidly drifting toward renewed conflict, particularly in the Pacific and Far Eastern areas where fresh complications had developed both within and concerning China. The relations between Japan and China on the one hand and between Japan and the United States on the other, were particularly acute and in addition a serious issue had arisen with respect to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance which had become a serious source of complications between Britain on one side and America and the British Dominions on the other. It therefore became necessary to hold two conferences on the two subjects simultaneously, because it obviously was impossible to consider any program for arms limitation without tackling at the same time the underlying causes which were responsible for the race in warship construction.



From the Birmingham Gazette

Now after thirteen years the world is again facing another arms conference and the underlying issues are quite similar. Every edition of practically every newspaper contains reports from some quarter regarding the international competition in armament and usually in the same issues of the same newspapers are reports of social complications and economic distress occasioned by the heavy burden of taxation and paralysis of trade. In the Far East the crisis is even more acute than it was in 1921 for while the Japanese only had military control of one province, Shantung, at that time, the Japanese warlords are now holding four provinces and are trying to convert all of China into a Japanese dependency. The seizure of Manchuria and violation of the Nine-Power Treaty have created tension not only between China and Japan, but also with most of the other Powers, particularly the United States and Soviet Russia. The *Ta Kung Pao*, leading Chinese paper at Tientsin, in discussing this issue and the Japanese demand for exclusion of so-called political questions, pointed out that it is impossible for the Powers to accept the Japanese point of view because the three treaties resulting from the Washington Conference, the Naval Treaty, the Four Power Pacific Pact and the Nine-Power Treaty are closely inter-related. The United States agreed to reduce its armament and discontinue work on fortifications in the western Pacific because of the Four-Power and Nine-Power Pacts. The Japanese occupation of

Manchuria in violation of the Nine-Power Treaty has fundamentally changed the whole situation, hence it is impossible for either the United States or Great Britain to discuss naval limitation with Japan without considering the other issues at the same time. As a matter of fact, Japan's demand for the exclusion of so-called political issues, becomes of itself a major political issue when combined with her other demand for naval equality, not to mention her attempt to close the Open Door and convert China into a protectorate. Actually there is only one possible development which could force the other Powers to agree to the Japanese demands and that would be for China to voluntarily accede to all of Japan's demands and thus become a protectorate of the Imperial Japanese Empire. In that event the Powers would have no alternative, other than the taking of steps to protect themselves against the new menace in the Orient.

Political Questions Not to Be Barred at Disarmament Meet

A recent Tokyo message stressed the fact that political questions, especially those relating to Far Eastern problems, will not be dealt with at the forthcoming naval disarmament discussions. Japanese diplomatic representatives in the United States and Great Britain reported that they have secured understandings from both governments to bar politics from the conferences. While official confirmation of this report could be obtained, it is pointed out that such agreement was likely inasmuch as the Japanese government has always insisted that the 1935 naval disarmament conference should not be a repetition of the Washington Conference of 1922, if Japanese attendance was being sought. The abrogation of the treaty has been advocated by Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, and one of the bitterest critics of the London and Washington agreements. Admiral Suetsugu contends that each Power should be restored the right of independence in choosing the type and number of vessel best suited for its defense needs.

However, a message from London through the French *Havas* service, dated July 28, stated that both the United States and Great Britain had denied the reports from Tokyo that political questions were to be barred from the forthcoming arms conference. In addition to the foregoing a *United Press* message from Washington quoted State Department officials as disclaiming any knowledge of any understanding to eliminate political questions. There also was a dispatch from London through *Reuters* stating that while there had been no discussion of political issues at the recent preliminary discussions in London, the British authorities were of opinion that it would be impossible to bar political issues from the forthcoming armament discussions.

The Soviet Ambassador to Great Britain, M. Maisky, in a communication to the Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Sir Robert Vansittart, July 23, stated that the Soviet Government has no objection to the extension of the Franco-Soviet Security Pact by including Germany. The Soviet Government would thus guarantee the western frontier of Germany and eastern frontier of France; the French Government would guarantee the eastern frontier of Germany and the western frontier of the U.S.S.R.; and the German Government would guarantee the Soviet and western and French eastern frontiers.

Sixteen Chinese Warships Participate in Naval Review

Naval maneuvers were held on the upper and lower reaches of the Yangtsze River commencing July 27 under the direction of Rear-Admiral Tseng I-ting, Commander of the 2nd Naval Squadron, and Rear-Admiral Wang Shou-ting, Commander of the TrainingSquadron respectively. The 16 gunboats and cruisers participating in the manœuvers at Tsaohsiehchia, near the Capital, were *Ninghai, Haiyung, Yatsen, Chungshan, Chutung, Chuyu, Chutai, Chuchien, Chukuan, Kiangyuan Kiangchen, Hungo, Hupeng, Chensben, Haining and Kiangning,* while those at Hukow, near Kiukiang, were the *Yingju, Haishou, Minchuan, Jensben* and *Kungshen.*

The Chinese Military Commission headed by General Hsu Ting-mao is at present in Berlin. After a stay of two or three weeks the Commission will proceed to Moscow. General Hsu Ting-yao in an interview declared that his Commission has compiled a comprehensive report on the military situation in Italy.

It was officially announced in Dairen, July 26 that 85 vessels belonging to the Japanese Combined Fleet, under the command of Admiral Suetsugu, will visit Port Arthur in mid-September. Three airplanes squadrons, consisting of more than 150 machines belonging to the Fleet, will undertake flights to Changchun, Harbin and Antung, carrying a goodwill message from the Japanese navy to the Manchurian people.

The British Cabinet July 19 gave its final approval for the expansion of the British air force which will be increased by 41 new squadrons of 492 machines, over a period of five years. This is one of the main results of the failure of the Disarmament Conferenee to reach an agreement on the limitation of arms.

Canton Maintains Monoply on Wolfram, Important Arms Material

The Canton Government recently issued an official statement explaining its action in placing a monopoly on wolfram ore. Wolfram (tungsten) is largely used in the manufacture of armaments and the present growing demand for it is held to be indicative of the world armament race being renewed. It is estimated that the wolfram production in Southern Kiangsi and Northern Kwangtung represents half of the world output. Discovered in 1911, the product of the Hsi Hua Mountain at Taiyi, the Jenfeng and Panku mountains at Anyuan and other mountains in southern Kiangsi, did not attract the world's attention until after the outbreak of the Great War. Official surverys reveal that the tungsten ore is produced in over nine districts in Southern Kiangsi, including Taiyi, Hsiungyi, Shangyiu, Nanking, Kanhsien, Anyuan, Huichang and Chuchuen, Canton being the principal distribution center. The Canton authorities are selling the ore to foreign countries through the Wolfram Monopoly Bureau attached to the Provincial Government's national products sales office.

President Roosevelt Discusses Pearl Harbor Plans With Admiral Yarnell

President Roosevelt was accorded a rousing welcome at Hawaii on the occasion of his visit aboard the *U.S.S. Houston.* A fleet of decorated Japanese fishing sampans took part in the greetings as the *Houston* came into the harbor to the accompaniment of steamship and factory whistles. A great military pageant was held in the President's honor at Honolulu July 26. The spectacle lasted more than half an hour. More than 20,000 soldiers, sailors and marines, and 115 army and navy planes took part. Sixty Navy airmen gave a spectacular demonstration. The parade ground was cleared and then the 60 naval pursuit planes came swooping down within ten feet of the ground in front of the presidential reviewing stand. Each pilot saluted the President as the plane almost touched the ground.

Plans for enlargement of the United States Naval Base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, were discussed by President Roosevelt and Rear Admiral Harry E. Yarnell during the course of an inspection tour at the base July 27. The President visited the sub-marine base, the naval air base at Luke Field, and inspected the shops, machinery and airsheds at the navy yard.

Will Rogers, noted screen comedian and newspaper columnist, now coming to the Far East in the course of a trip round the world, sat next to the President at a dinner at Waikiki Bench.

President Roosevelt is the first president to visit the Territory of Hawaii, although the islands have been an integral part of the United States ever since 1898. The last head of a nation to visit the Islands was King Prajadhipok of Siam.

Greater Shanghai Finance Official Lauds Work of Swan, Culbertson and Fritz

A dinner was given at the Husih Country Club July 30 by J. K. Choy, commissioner of finance in the Municipality of Greater Shanghai at which the chief guests were Mayor Wu Teh-chen, J. E. Swan and C. D. Culbertson (Swan, Culbertson and Fritz) of the Underwriters, and representatives of the Chinese members of the underwriting syndicate which handled the recent bond issue of $3,500,000 floated by the Municipality of Greater Shanghai to be used for roads, bridges, a new athletic stadium, library, museum and building reconstruction. Mr. Choy in a speech praised the enterprise of the Underwriters and of Mr. Swan in particular for their handling of the loan. Responding, Mr. Swan paid his respects to Mr. Choy's ability and energy, and concluded with a tribute to the administration of Mayor Wu, in which he said public confidence was so great that the underwriting problem had been greatly simplified.

Strikers Resume Work at Pootung Cigarette Factory

A total of 1,500 former women and men workers of the British Cigarette Companys Pootung No. 1 factory received their retiring gratuities last week in addition to their annual bonus. The No. 2 factory is now working with only a few hundred less than its normal force of 4,700 workers.

No Definite Result Reached at Dairen Discussions; Important Conference to Be Held at Kuling

High Lights in the Events of the Week:

1. Dairen Conference Concluded With Little Fruit
2. Government Leaders to Assemble at Kuling for Important Conference
3. Sun Fo Had Long Interview with President Roosevelt at Honolulu
4. Boundary Dispute between Tibet and Chinghai Settled
5. Revised Canton-Kowloon Railway Agreement Signed at Hongkong
6. Nanking Editors Held up by Gendarmes for "Questioning"

The Sino-Japanese conference held at Dairen last week between Ying Tung, Managing Director of the Peiping-Liaoning Railway and Col. Shibayama, Military Attache of the Japanese Legation in China and Major-General Okamura, vice Chief-of-staff of the Kuantung Army Headquarters came to an end on July 25 with little fruit. It is understood that only minor issues in the Luantung Demilitarized Zone were discussed at the confab, while the question of abolition of the Tangku Truce Agreement was not even touched upon. During the discussions, it is reported, the Japanese delegates demanded the recognition of Manchukuo by China and conclusion of a pact for economic co-operation between China and Japan in exchange for the abrogation of the Tangku Agreement, but Mr. Ying evaded these issues and did not enter into a discussion of them. The only tangible result reached at the conference was that another formal conference to be attended by full Chinese and Japanese delegations will be held some time this month either at Shanhaikuan or Tientsin, at which the major Sino-Japanese issues will be brought up for detailed consideration and disposal.

Mr. Ying returned to Shanghai from Dairen July 27 by the same D. K. K. steamer "Dairen Maru," which previously took him to the Northern port. In a written statement to the press, Mr. Ying stated that he held only two discussions with the Japanese officials during his visit to Dairen. He said that both discussions were informal and that there was no conference of any sort, as was reported by the press. Mr. Ying revealed that the Dairen discussions were actually initiated by the Chinese side and that he was commissioned to go there by General Huang Fu with a view to reaching an understanding with the Japanese Kuantung Army regarding the settlement of the miscellaneous issues in the Luantung Area. As regards the contents of the discussions, Mr. Ying said, nothing can be divulged before he had made his report to the responsible authorities. All that he could say was that the following matters were brought up during the discussions:

1. Suppression of the illegal activities of Japanese and Korean Ronins.
2. Reorganization of the Peace Preservation Corps in the Luantung Area.
3. Dispatch of the newly organized Chinese Peace Preservation Force into the Area.
4. Retrocession of Malanyu and the East Manchu Tombs.
5. Withdrawal of Japanese troops from the Luantung Area.
6. Readjustment of affairs in Eastern Charhar.
7. Suppression of the activities of the so-called "Ta Tung Company" (Great Eastern Company) in North China.

Mr. Ying further stated that the quesetion of abolition of the Tangku Agreement was not mentioned during the discussion. In view of the magnitde of the problem, he said, it had to be thoroughly considered by the Central Government together with the other major issues and it would be unadvisable to take any hasty action about it. Mr. Ying admitted that during the discussions, the Japanese proposed to consider the matter of resumption of mail communication between China and Manchuria. As he was not authorised to take up the matter with the Japanese, he said, he made no reply to the proposal. Mr. Ying denied the report that the recognition of Manchukuo had been demanded by the Japanese delegates during the discussions.

Mr. Ying arrived at Hangchow from Shanghai by the night express July 27. He motored to Mokanshan the next morning to see General Huang Fu to report to him on the outcome of his discussions with the Japanese officials at Dairen. Mr. Ying is reported to have succeeded in reaching an agreement with the Japanese authorities regarding the settlement of the miscelleneous issues in the Luantung Demilitarized Zone and it is hoped that General Huang may be persuaded to return to his post at Peiping.

Two trunks belonging to Mr. Ying deposited with the North Station office of the China Travel Service were stolen by an unknown person under false pretenes. The theft may lead to unforeseen complications, in view of the possibility that the stolen trunks, small in size, might contain important documents or other valuable articles. The contents of the trunks, however, have not been ascertained.

According to information from foreign sources, the Sino-Japanese negotiations at Dairen were merely informal discussions and only certain principles were agreed upon, but no decisions were reached. As regards the contents of the discussions, it is learned that Ying Tung, the Chinese delegate, emphasized on the point of speedy withdrawal of Japanese troops from the Luantung Demilitarized Zone in order that the newly organized Chinese police force may enter the district and assume responsibilities for maintaining peace and order there. He also expressed the wish that the movements of the Chinese police there should not be interfered with by the Japanese. In this connection, it is learned that Major-General Okamura of the Japanese Kuantung Army Headquarters expreessed the view that the Japanese agree in principle on the evacuation of the Japanese troops, but the power of making final decision regarding the matter rests in the hands of General Hishikari and no promise can be made until his views have been solicited and obtained. The issues brought up by the Japanese delegates at the Dairen parley emphasized on the proposal of economic co-operation between China and Japan, to which, it is understood, Mr. Ying made an appropriate reply in the nature of explanations.

Interviewed by the Dairen correspondent of the *Osaka Mainichi* upon his arrival at Dairen July 23, Ying Tung issued the following statement:

"I have merely visited Dairen on my way from Shanghai to Peiping and I do not expect to have a formal conference with representatives of the Kuantung garrison, as is reported in the papers. I shall of course be glad to meet Major General Okamura and others of the Kuantung garrison if they have already come to Dairen and wish to see me. There are some questions which we can very profitably discuss. China, of course, wishes to have the Tangku agreement properly adjusted to meet the more recent developments. In this connection, I hope to have a frank exchange of opinions with the leaders of the Kuantung garrison. It is necessary to consider the personal pride of Huang Fu and to do something to save his face before the eyes of the Chinese public. If I can aid in paving the way for his coming to North China himself to confer with the representatives of Japan, I shall be very glad."

Recognition of Manchukuo by China and settlement of questions pertaining to indemnification of Japan by China, and third party damage sustained in the Shanghai and other incidents were the conditions laid down by the Kuantung Army for cancellation of the Tangku Truce Agreement at the Sino-Japanese conference at Dairen July 23, according to a Dairen telegram published in the *Japan Chronicle*.

Contrary to information given out by authoritative sources in Dairen a spokesman of the Tokyo Foreign Office denied July 25 that Japan demanded recognition of "Manchukuo" and settlement of claims in connection with the Shanghai "incident" as essential conditions for cancellation of the Tangku Armistice Agreement.

According to the *Osaka Mainichi*, an agreement has been reached beetween the Peiping-Mukden railway administration and the Communications Office of Manchukuo regarding the issue of through tickets for trips between points

along the Peipin-Shanhaikuan railway and points along the Hsinking-Harbin railway.

The Japanese authorities are now demanding that the Chinese authorities should agree to the Japanese proposal for economic co-operation between China and Japan in North China. According to the plans drawn up by the Japanese, the so-called co-operation includes the following:—

1.—That well-known financial experts in China and Japan shall be appointed to form a special commission to study into the economic conditions in North China and to map out plans for the economic development of that region.
2.—That all Japanese financial organisations shall have equal chances to invest in North China.
3.—That the question of liquidating old Japanese loans shall immediately be taken up with the Chinese Government and the funds thus raised invested in North China for the development of that territory.
4.—That new economic resources shall be opened up.

In connection with the proposed formal Sino-Japanese conference at Tientsin or Shanhaikuan, it is understood that the four points to be raised by the Chinese delegates at the forthcoming conference will be as follows:—

1.—That the Japanese should see that their obligations as stipulated in the Tangku Armistice Agreement are carried out as soon as possible.
2.—That the Tangku Agreement be abolished.
3.—That disciplinary measures be worked out to restrict the activities of Japanese and Korean ronins in the war area.
4.—That the Japanese shall not interfere with the administrative affairs in the war area, which is purely Chinese territory.

General Huang Fu is reported to have already definitely given up his intention of resigning from his present office. It is understood that he may return to Peiping some time in August, when the weather gets cooler.

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On August 1, the *Review* received a 6-page single-space typewritten document entitled "The Basic Program of the Chinese People in a War with Japan." The document was circulated by an agency called the *China News Agency* and signed by the Armed Self-Defence Committee of the Chinese People. The document details plans for a Chinese war against Japan and claims that the program has the support of more than 3,000 Chinese people men and women, including such prominent figures as Madame Sun Yat-sen, Gen. Li Tu, formerly Commander of Chinese Volunteer Forces in Manchuria; Chang Lai-chi, manager of the Chekiang Industrial Bank at Shanghai and others.

The program set forth by the committee advocates:

"(1) Mobilization of all land, naval and air forces in a war against Japan.

"(2) Mobilization of the whole body of People first by voluntary enlistment but later by conscription, thereby drawing millions of people into a series of volunteer armies (e.g., workers volunteer army, peasant volunteer army, student, merchant, doctor, journalist, teacher volunteer armies, etc.). Besides, there must be organized supply, transport, nursing, sabotage, propaganda corps, drawing in wide masses of people.

"(3) Financing the war almost Japan: First and foremost, confiscate all Japanese enterprises in China (Banks, factories, railways, steam boats, mines and wares of Japanese origin) which amount to $2,000,000,000 Chinese currency at the present rate of exchange. Stop payment on Japanese loans. Confiscate the property of all traitors. Use all revenue for financing the war.

"(4) The national council of the Chinese people for armed self-defense elected by the delegates of workers, peasants, soldiers, students, merchants. This council is the supreme organ directing all activities connected with the national war against Japan. Membership of the council consists of delegates chosen by public bodies, anti-Japanese associations and volunteers at a mass meeting or a congress. The national council has full power to settle all affairs connected with the movement for armed self-defense.

"(5) Alliance with all enemies of Japanese imperialism. In this regard we must first of all ally ourselves with the Koreans, Formosans, Mongolians, natives of the islands under Japanese mandate and all other nationalities oppressed by Japanese imperialism.

Peiping-Mukden Through Express Again Attacked

The south-bound Peiping-Mukden express train was again attacked July 24 in the vicinity of Chinwangtao by a band of fifty bandits. When the train passed through the Liukiang Station, south of Chinwangtao, the bandits opened fire on the train and waved the train to stop. But the engineer ran the train through a volley of rifle shots at full speed and successfully brought the train to safety. Several windows were broken by rifle shots but no passenger was injured.

Interviewed at Peiping, July 26, Chang Yung-nien, deputy Customs commissioner entrusted by the Ministry of Finance with the task of making preparations for the establishment of Customs stations at the various passes along the Great Wall, said that as the result of his recent visit to Kupeikou it had been decided to establish a station there first. After the establishment of the station at Kupeikou others would be established at Hsifengkou, Lengkou and other passes, Mr. Chang added.

Two companies of Japanese soldiers totalling 250 engaged in sham fighting in the streets of the Japanese Concession in Tientsin for four hours July 25. Sandbags were piled up and barbed barricades erected on the main thoroughfares. Pedestrians were subjected to searches.

A little village by the name Tapeiyuan in the vicinity of Shanhaikuan was raided and completely looted by an organized band of bandits on the 25th inst., according to a *Chekiai* Agency report. None of the 500 houses which composed of the village escaped pillage and the plight of the victims is most pitful. The bandits are reported to have occupied the Hsiaoholing village near Shanhaikuan and their raiding parties are terrorizing the various districts in the Luantung Area. Owing to its restricted number and lack of adequate military equipment, the Chinese Special Police Force there finds itself unable to cope with the situation and is now in a helpless position. Following the raids, martial law has been declared at Shanhaikuan and with this precautionary measure, it is hoped that the situation will be gradually brought under control.

According to messages received at Tientsin from Chienan and Lulung in the Luantung Demilitarized Zone, seven villages in these two cities had been raided by bandits who mostly came from Jehol and outside the Great Wall. Virtually a reign of terror now exists in the Luantung Area and the Hopei Provincial Government is considering to dispatch a detachmeent of the Peace Preservation Corps into the Area to suppress the lawless elements there.

On account of the bandit menaces in the Luantung Area, martial law has been proclaimed in that region by the Chinese police authorities. All passengers coming into and leaving that region are subject to strict search, while the police has been empowered to search private residences in case of necessity. Business in the Luantung district is at a standstill and the people are feeling extremely uneasy.

General Sung Cheh-yuan, Chairman of Chahar, returned to Kalgan July 27. Interviewed by the press, General Sung declared that the Japanese and Manchukuo troops are now concentrating at Dolonor and they are not preparing to advance any further into Chahar. According to General Sung, the real dangers to Chahar do not lie in the presence of Japanese troops at Dolonor, but the presence of Japanese spies in western Mongolia where these Japanese are mingling with the Mongols and conducting vigorous anti-Chinese propaganda in that region.

According to a telegram from Kalgan, Col. Doihara, the well-known Japanese intriguer and head of the Japanese secret service in Manchuria, has arrived at Dolonor from Jehol. The telegram states that Col. Doihara is being entrusted by the Kuantung Army Headquarters with the mission to organise four Divisions of Mongolian Cavalry in Inner Mongolia and recruiting offices have been established at Dolonor, Linhsi and Hailar to enlist youthful Mongolians for Japanese service. A training station has also been established at Dolonor for the training of Mongolians in modern warfare and at the same time, bribery and intimidation are being employed to

induce the Mongolian Leagues to join the puppet state of "Manchukuo."

Government Leaders to Assemble at Kuling for Important Conference

Preparations are now under way for the holding of another important conference at Kuling in the coming week, when most of the Central Government leaders will proceed to the famous Kiangsi mountain resort to confer with General Chiang Kai-shek. Tseng Tsung-min, vice-Minister of Railways, left Nanking July 28 by the C.N.A.C. plane for Nanchang on behalf of Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan. It is reported that Dr. W. W. Yen, Chinese Ambassador to Moscow, Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister to France, and T. V. Soong, prime mover of the National Economic Council, all of whom are now vacationing in Tsingtao will join the forthcoming parleys at Kuling.

Mr. Soong will soon visit Tsinan at the special request of General Han Fu-chu, Chairman of Shantung, before proceeding to Kiangsi.

Dr. H. H. Kung, Finance Minister, and Tai Cho-tain, President of the Examination Yuan, have also been invited to participate in the deliberations. Huang Shao-hsiung, Minister of Interior, who visited Kwangtung and Kwangsi provinces recently on behalf of the central authorities, is already in Kuling. Among the questions which will be brought up for discussion at the forthcoming conference will include the 5th National Congress of the Kuomintang which is scheduled to be held in Nanking in November, Sino-Japanese relations in North China, questions concerning the Southwest and Hu Han-min, and numerous other general financial and political problems demanding attention.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has returned to Nanchang from Kuling to resume active direction of the bandit-suppression campaign against the "Reds."

Peng Chao-hsien, Provincial Commissioner of Civil Affairs for Sinkiang, arrived at Kiukiang from Nanking July 25. He interviewed General Chiang Kai-shek and reported on the civil and military affairs in Sinkiang.

The China correspondent of the *New York Times* reported from Hankow on July 2 that losses in killed and wounded totaling 19,600 were reported to have been suffered by German-trained Nanking troops in a battle with Communists in Kiangsi province. These troops, which were considered General Chiang Kai-shek's crack soldiers, had been held in the rear as reserves, but General Hans von Seeckt, former commander of the German Reichswehr, is understood to have urged the advisability of a "baptism by fire." The divisions affected in the fighting were the Fourth, Ninth, Tenth, Fourteenth, Forty-third, Fifty-ninth, Eighty-third and Eighty-seventh.

One Government division under Lieut.-General Liang Hwa-sheng occupied Tangpei July 23 and routed the "Red" units. The 88th Division under Lieut.-General Sun Yuan-liang has captured Tsengkanfeng and Futzuling, two strategic points at Hsuehholing near Shihcheng, "Red" stronghold along the Kiangsi-Fukien border in south-eastern Kiangsi. More than 1,000 marauders were slain in the encounteer.

Several thousand Communists under the personal command of the Red leader Yeh Chien-ying made a sudden attack on Chunmenglin late in the night July 25. Their presence was discovered by the sentinals on duty and a sharp engagement ensued, which finally resulted in the repulse of the Reds.

Desperate fighting is now in progress in western Fukien between the Government forces and the Reds. The Government forces are commanded by Chiang Ting-wen, while the Reds are under the command of Chu Teh, commander-in-chief of the Communist Army. Chu Teh is now at Changting and he has made up his mind to hold that city. Changting is a Red stronghold east of Juichin, the Red capital in Kiangsi.

About 3,000 Communists from Changting in western Fukien have withdrawn to the Kiangsi territory and they are making towards Juikin. These Reds are short of both food and ammunition.

After wiping out the "Red" outlaws south of Paishuichen, 13 miles south-east of Kwangchang, south-eastern Kiangsi, the 10th Column under General Tang En-po attached to the Eastern Route Bandit-suppression Forces has effected junction with units of the Northern Route Forces under General Ku Chu-tung and is attacking the "Reds" at Shihcheng and Ningtu, "Red" strongholds in southern Kiangsi.

According to information received from military sources, a band of about 2,000 Communists made another attempt to break into Chekiang territory from the Kiangsi border during the last few days, but the invading Communists encountered the Chekiang Provincial Defence Force and a sharp engagement ensued in which both sides suffered considerable casualties. The Reds were eventually repulsed.

Sun Fo Has Long Interview with President Roosevelt

According to a *United Press* message from Honolulu July 28, President Roosevelt and Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan of the Chinese Government, enjoyed a long "friendly chat" at the request of the American President July 27. The American President told Mr. Sun that many generations of the Roosevelt family had enjoyed the happiest business relations with Chinese and he hoped such happy relations would continue. However, the two leaders did not talk of the questions of the Orient or discuss the silver issue. Mr. Sun was guest of Mr. Roosevelt in the presidential reviewing stand on July 27, when the greatest military and naval review ever held on the Hawaiian Islands was staged.

On the same day, a *Rengo* report from Honolulu reported that Mr. Sun had abandoned his plans to seek an interview with President Roosevelt and that he would leave there on July 30 for a visit to Maui Island, one of the Haiwaiian group.

It is reported from Nanking that Mr. Sun has definitely dropped his intention of going to Hongkong and will return to Shanghai early next week.

Boundary Dispute between Tibet and Chinghai Settled

The Government has received a telegram from General Ma Ling, Chairman of the Chinghai Provincial Government, reporting that the boundary dispute between Tibet and Chinghai has been amicably settled. General Ma reports that the troops sent to defend the Chinghai border are now constructing roads on the border districts. At the request of the Tibetan authorities, the Chinghai authorities have despatched troops to Hainan, a town on the Chinghai-Tibetan border, to protect the Tibetan residents there.

Interviewed at Nanking, July 25, Peng Shao-hsien, member of the Sinkiang Provincial Government, declared that Sinkiang has practically been unified after several decades of chaos. Mr. Peng said that formerly the Sinkiang Provincial Government could exercise control over a small portion in northern Sinkiang while the major part of the province was under the control of the Mohammedans and the natives. After the defeat of General Ma Chung-ying's Mohammedan troops, General Shen Shih-tsai, Garrison Commander of Sinkiang, will be able gradually extend his authority to the south.

Plans have been drawn up by General Li Tu, formerly commander of the Chinese volunteers in Kirin, for sending the families of volunteers who are now in Sinkiang to join their husbands and sons there. These volunteers have marched into Sinkiang from Manchuria through Siberia and they are now serving under General Shen Shih-tsai. General Li is now making investigations into the actual number of volunteers in Sinkiang and the whereabouts of their families. These families will travel by special trains which will be placed at their disposal by the Railway Ministry. They will first proceed to Paotouchen on the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway and then will proceed to Tihua by motor cars.

Acting under orders from the Central Political Council, the National Government has announced that the Office of the Special Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in Sinkiang is to be placed under the direct control of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Revised Canton-Kowloon Railway Agreement Signed at Hongkong

According to a *Reuter* report from Canton, the revised Canton-Kowloon Railway agreement, the outcome of the conference held in Hongkong recently between British and

Chinese delegates, was signed July 29 at Hongkong. Wu Tung-chin, Li Sin-kan and Wu Chi-yin, who attended the conference, signed on behalf of China. It is understood that the new agreement includes an arrangement whereby the distribution of receipts for through traffic will be Chinese 72 per cent and British 28 per cent, and will be enforced as from October 1.

Sino-Portuguese relations in South China again threaten to become strained owing to the reported occupation in some Chinese islands off Macao. Chinese reports from the Chungshan district state that the Portuguese Government in Macao has established a police patrol and installed street lights on three islands about two miles from the colony. These islands are Huang Ching Tau, Kow Chau Tau, and Chang Sha Lan, which are within the territory of the Chungshan Model District. It appears that the Portuguese have occupied these islands for some time. The authorities at Canton are sending representatives to the islands to conduct an investigation.

Canton has drawn up detailed plans for strengthening national defences in Kwangtung province and a gigantic sum of $30,000,000 has been set aside for this purpose. Additional trenches and fortifications will be built along the sea coast and around Canton. Ten anti-aircraft guns have recently been purchased from Hongkong and will be used for air defence in Canton. Six large size tanks have recently arrived, while many new aeroplanes have been ordered by General Huang Kwang-jui, Commander of Canton's air force, who is now in Europe on mission.

Miss Hu Mu-lan, daughter of Hu Han-min, issued a formal statement at Hongkong July 23, denying the reported intention of her father to go abroad or anywhere in the future.

With regard to the political activities of Hu Han-min, it is learned that Mr. Hu's followers are divided into two groups. One group is headed by Li Hsiao-shen which is in favor of having Mr. Hu renew his relations with the Nanking Government. The other group is led by Liu Lu-ying which favors Mr. Hu remaining in Hongkong and making himself an important factor in the future politics in the South-west. At first Mr. Hu accepted the suggestions of Mr. Li but the latter is meeting with considerable opposition from Mr. Liu's associates. Now Mr. Hu is still hesitating regarding his future plans.

Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Chinese member of the Permanent Court on International Justice at the Hague, who is now in Hongkong, is reported to be holding an important political conference with Hu Han-min. Dr. Wang, in an interview with Chinese newspapermen, declared that, in his opinion, war between Russia and Japan was inevitable sooner or later and China should be prepared for this crisis. China, however, should hope that such an outbreak did not materialize, as she would not benefit from a Russian-Japanese conflict, but instead would suffer considerably, as such a war would involve not only Manchuria but Mongolia and North China as well. Concluding the interview, Dr. Wang reiterated his statement that China must not rely on outside help for her salvation.

The National Government is reported to be contemplating the appointment of General Pai Chung-hsi of Kwangsi as Vice-Commander of the Southern Route Anti-Communist Army, of which General Chen Chi-tang is the Commander-in-Chief.

Hsieh Ying-chow who has been appointed by the Southwest Political Council as President of the High Court of Kwangtung will assume office on August 1.

Martial law has been proclaimed at Canton for unknown reasons.

Nanking Editors Held up by Gendarmes for "Questioning"

Chen Shi-wo, managing editor of the *Ming Sheng Pao* and Chao Hsueh-yai, managing director, and Chung Kung-hsun and Chen Yun-ko, editors of the *Min Tsu News Agency* at Nanking have been detained by the Nanking Garrison Headquarters since July 24. Mr. Chen was charged by the Garrison Headquarters with publication of misleading news in his paper, while the editors of the *Min Tsu News* Agency, with circulating misleading news by their agency. They were first summoned by the Garrison authorities for "questioning" and had since been detained. The particular news item, circulation and publication of which were considered an offense, was an allenged telegram dispatched by General Chiang Kai-shek to the Executive Yuan and Control Yuan mediating in the trouble of the two Yuans caused by the case of impeachment of Ku Meng-yu, Minister of Railways, by a member of the Control Yuan. As a punishment for the publication of the item, Mr. Chen has been detained and his paper ordered to suspend publication indefinitely. Efforts by the Nanking Press Association and the Shanghai Journalists Association to obtain the release of the detained newspapermen and to remove the ban on the *Min Sheng Pao* have thus far failed to achieve any result.

It may be recalled that the *Min Sheng Pao* was recently suspended for one day for an alleged slanderous attack on Peng Hsueh-pei, director of Political Affairs Bureau of the Executive Yuan. A few days later the paper was again blamed for publishing an alleged inaccurate version of Wang Ching-wei's interview. Mr. Peng filed a suit in the Nanking district court against Mr. Chen for damaging his personal reputation while the district court prosecuted Mr. Chen for "interference with official duties." Mutual friends of Mr. Peng and Mr. Chen offered to mediate and after prolonged discussions Mr. Peng agreed to withdraw his suit against Mr. Chen. However, the court found Mr. Chen guilty and fined him $10 for "interference with official duties."

The *World Daily News* at Peiping, one of the leading Chines dailies in North China, of which Chen Shi-wo was formerly editor, was also ordered to suspend publication for three days from July 24 by the Peiping Authorities for the publication of an editorial commenting on the recent affairs between General Huang Fu and General Yu Hsueh-chung.

The 5th National Congress of Kuomintang Delegates will be convened on November 12 according to schedule, declared Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan, in an interview July 23.

The Official Disciplinary Commission to-day discussed the impeachment brought up against Ku Meng-yu, Minister of Railways, by the Control Yuan and a resolution was subsequently reached that the impeachment had not been established.

The Central Political Council adopted July 26 a resolution to the effect that members of the Control Yuan have no right to express their views freely in the press in cases of impeachment.

The Secretariat of the Central Party Headquarters has addressed a letter to the members of the Control Yuan who have recently published their viewpoints relating to the impeachment against Ku Meng-yu, declaring that they have no right to announce their views in public before the case has been examined by the Government. The Secretariat declared that such written statements are decidedly against the rule governing the actions of civil servants and reflects seriously on the prestige of the Government.

Interviewed by the press at Nanking July 31, Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, declared that the Government was not contemplating to float another public loan for the relief of the districts affected by the present flood and drought. The Finance Minister stated that the issuance of public loans was never a good policy and it meant only taking the money from the people in order to relieve them. He added that to raise the necessary relief fund, other means would be devised but under no circumstances would public loans be issued for this purpose.

In response to an invitation from General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Military Affairs Commission, Dr. Kung announced that he would proceed to Kiangsi sometime next week to call on the Generalissimo.

The Government is planning for the organization of a special commission for the liquidation of foreign loans owed by the Chinese Government. The matter is now in the hands of the Ministries of Finance, Railways and Communications. It is said that Japanese loans will be handled by the Asiatic Department of the Foreign Ministry and formal negotiations with the Japanese will start next month.

Japan Denies Fortification of Mandated Pacific Isles

The Japanese Government despatched its annual report on the administration of the Japanese mandated islands in the South Pacific to the League of Nations through the Consul-General at Geneva July 24. Although Japan's withdrawal from the League takes effect in March, 1935, the Japanese Government is firm in its decision to retain the islands. Japanese Government leaders, it was pointed out simply fulfilled the duty of making an annual report about the islands to the League as provided under Article 22 of the League Convenant. In the report, the Japanese Government flatly denied the rumor that the mandated islands in the Pacific are being fortified. The report said that the naval squadrons which were stationed there following the establishment of the South Sea Islands Government have been completely withdrawn and there are no troops or sailors at present. It was further declared that the natives are not required to take military education.

Premier Okaka July 28 made his first formal visit to Prince Saionji, the sole living "Genro," at the latter's villa at Gotemba at the foot of Mt. Fuji. He gave a full report on the Government's ten fundamental policies, selection of the Vice-Ministers and Councillors, development of the Five Ministers' Conference and the Government policy towards the 1935 Naval Disarmament Conference. It was reliably learned that the elder statesman encouraged the Premier to adhere to his plans. The meeting continued for two hours.

Capacity of Japanese People to Subscribe to New Loans Is Set at Yen 250,000,000

According to the *Asahi*, the Government's recent avowal that it would strive to recover an equilibrium between revenue and expenditure is nothing more or less than an indication of its desire. How far its pious hopes will be realized in the Budget for the next fiscal year remains to be seen. With the much-talked-of crisis of 1935-1936 ahead, it is inconceivable, in the opinion of the *Asahi*, that there will be any diminution of the military and naval expenditure, which constitutes a large proportion of the expanding outlay. On the side of revenue, a natural increase due to the inflation boom can confidently be expected, but it will not amount to much. Since he was appointed Director of the Financial Bureau, some time ago, Mr. Tsushima, who is now the Vice-Minister of Finance, has been carefully studying the annual savings of the Japanese people and what percentage of this amount is being invested in new bonds. His research has revealed that about Yen 1,200,000,000 or Yen 1,300,000,000 represent new annual savings, and that about 20 per cent. of the total, that is, some Yen 250,000,000, represents the capacity of the people to subscribe new loans. On the basis of these figures the Finance Department authorities think that if annual loan issues now stand at Yen 1,000,000,000 or thereabouts, they must be reduced to one-fourth if an equilibrium is to be secured between revenue and expenditure.

New Finance Minister Will Resist Demands of Militarists

The new Finance Minister, Mr. Fujii, is still reportedly determined to carry out a policy of the most rigid retrenchment, regardless of the danger of running headlong into collision with the military establishment. Whether he can trim the demand for Yen 1,400,000,000 which the army and navy is about to make on the national treasury in the next fiscal year will be the supreme test to which Mr. Fujii, the youngest member of the Cabinet, has ever been subjected. The *Chugai Shogyo* says that various circles are keenly observing the extent to which the Okada Cabinet will accede to the demands of the military before formulating its final policy preparatory to the 1935 conference. The army is aiming for new appropriations totaling about Yen 650,000,000, while the Navy will demand Yen 750,000,000, aggregating at least Yen 1,400,000,000, to be spent on the first and second replenishment programs, the strengthening and enlarging of the aviation forces of both the navy and the army, and other measures necessary to meet "new conditions." On its own authority, the *Chugai* says that if the military demands are granted, there is no alternative but to levy more direct taxes on the people or levy more deficit bonds. As those conditions are antagonistic to the program as so far evinced by the Government, it is thought Finance Minister Fujii will resist the demands of the militarists stoutly.

Seventen Formosans Indicted on Uprising Charge

The arrest of 72 Formosans on charges of plotting a Communist uprising during the Sino-Japanese fighting in Shanghai in 1932 was revealed July 17, following removal of a press censorship embargo against publication of the incident. The arrests were made in a series of raids conducted in the early part of 1932, according to a statement issued by the Government of Formosa, and of those arrested 17 have since been indicted and held for trial. It is alleged that the Communists, who were chiefly members of organization in the Taiko and Chikunan districts, planned an uprising, the eventual goal of which was to make the island independent. As soon as the Shanghai fighting began, police charge, the conspirators prepared a campaign of violence that was to include attacks upon the district government offices, the exploding of powder magazines and the firing of oil wells throughout the province. Reputed ringleader in the plot was Rin Kai-bai, one of those indicted. He was a member of the Taiko branch of the Communistic organization, to which 53 others of those arrested in the raid allegedly belonged also.

Political Leader Assassinated

Three young men visited Tokutaro Sato, manager of the Hara Kokusui Dantai (a patriotic association) at noon July 20 and while they were talking with the latter, one of them stabbed him fatally in the face and side with a dagger he had concealed in his pocket. Mr. Sato run after his assailant as far as the front gate but collapsed there, and the assailants escaped in a taxi which awaited them in front of the house. Mr. Sato died later at the Hibiya Hospital. He was the elder brother of Nobukatsu Sato, who inflicted a serious wound on the Russian Commercial Representative in Tokyo in 1931.

The headquarters of the the East Asia Supremacy Society was raided July 17 by a squad of police wearing bullet-proof vests. Four men said to have been actively engaged in a plot to assassinate members of the Okada Cabinet were arrested. The leader of the new plot is presumed so be Masao Okubo, by whom the organization was formed last January at Sendai. Its first plan was to establish contact with patriotic bodies in Tokyo, in the northern section of the main island and in Hokkaido, training young men to work for a "Showa Restoration," which was designed to create as revolutionary a change in present modes of government as the Meiji Restoration wrought in systems of 80 years ago. The "Shintojuku," as the plotters called their organization, is said to have declared in its literature the intention of removing all those who do not govern the nation according to the ancient "spirit of Japan" even if violence became necessary. Okubo is a native of Aomori prefecture and a graduate of the law college of Kyushu Imperial University. Authorities learned that he was always selected as a leader of "patriotic" movements while he attended the University, and that he was well acquainted with Nissho Inouye, leader of the Ketsumeidan, or Blood Brotherhood, which brought about the assassinations in 1932 of Baron Dan, the capitalist, and Finance Minister Inouye.

The *Asahi* says that the undercurrents of internal discord are running quite strongly within the Seiyukai. The leaders of the Suzuki faction, who hold important offices in the party, are bent on the overthrow of the new Cabinet. Their policy is to demand that the Government call an extraordinary session of the Diet, and then to introduce a vote of non-confidence vote after the rice and cocoon measures have been debated and adopted. If the Governe mnet refuses to call it, they are determined to introduce such a vot- immediately after the next ordinary session of the Diet meets.

Baron Nakajima, Former Commerce Minister, Indicted on Bribery Charge

Baron Kumakichi Nakajima, former Minister of Commerce and Industry in the Saito Cabinet, who has been detained in prison since July 21, was formally indicted on July 30 for receiving bribes. Prosecution of the case commenced at once as the warrant for detention of Baron Nakajima expired on that day. The charges against Baron Nakajima played a prominent part in the recent resignation of the Cabinet of the former Premier, Viscount Makoto Saito, although the name of the member of the House of Peers was never mentioned until after the Government had left office.

Japanese Sewing Machines Prove Strong Competitors to Singer Product

The Singer Sewing Machine Co. is at present not only meeting great competition in Japan itself but is also faced with Japanese competition in the Asian field generally. The *Jiji* estimates that the Singer Sewing Machine Company formerly sold in a normal year from 1,500 to 2,000 machines monthly in Japan. Of this number some 800 machines were sold in Tokyo alone. Now its sales number has decreased to the low figure of 50 or 200 (including about 80 in Tokyo.) As against this the combined output of the three Japanese sewing machine companies—Kokusan Pines, Nippon Kokusan, and Nippon Machine Kaisha—totals about 1,300 a month.

Japan-made "Pines" brand machines will be exported to China and the South Seas by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. The brand will be changed to "Nitto Machine" for export, although they are manufactured by the Kokusan Pines Company. In order to boost the export business, the company has decided to establish factories capable of producing parts for 36,000 machines annually in a suburb of Yono, Saitama Prefecture. Work on the factories is expected to be finished in March, 1935. Reassembling of parts will be done at the company's Takinogawa factory. Mitsui Bussan has decided to export not only sewing machines, but also their parts to Oriental countries.

Japanese Cocoon Raisers Ask for Help from Government

Over 800 representatives of cocoon raisers throughout Japan assembled at the Senshi Kaikan, Tokyo last week to discuss measures to tide over the prevailing silk crisis. A manifesto, which was prepared, said the exhaustion of the agrarian communities has become more and more acute, and now, confronted with the dis-

astrous fall of cocoon prices, the difficulties of the cocoon raisers are indescribable. A resolution was passed that, in view of the critical situation in the sericultural business, the Government should convoke a special Diet session immediately. If the convocation of the Diet is impracticable, the Government should take the measures at its own risk, securing Diet approval for the expenditure later on.

Continuance for Five Years of Japanese Shipping Subsidies Is Recommended

The Japanese Shipping Investigation Board, which was formed by a special committee, submitted a report at Tokyo, July 27 to the Minister of Communications recommending that the present subsidy system should be continued for a further five years when it expires in October next year. It recommended, however, that the subsidy should be reduced from Yen 50 to Yen 48 a ton, while 500,000 tons of new ships, including passenger craft and fast freighters, should be built, and half a million tons of old ships should be scrapped.

Captain Noda Appointed Japanese Naval Publicity Chief

Captain Kiyoshi Noda, leading naval expert on disarmament, July 28 was appointed Chief of the Military Information section of the Navy Ministry, a post that had remained vacant since June 1 following the abrupt removal of Rear-Admiral Sakano.

International Educational Conference Planned for Next August

Japanese educators, headed by Dr. Hidejiro Nagata, president of the Imperial Educational Association, July 30, began a movement to bring the Sixth International Educational Conference to Tokyo in August of next year. Genji Matsuda, minister of education, is said to be in sympathy with the plan and will seek to supply, in the form of a subsidy, Yen 200,000 of the Yen 420,000 needed to finance the conference. The balance will be sought from the public by subscriptions.

Yasuhito Sudo, Commercial Secretary, will sail from Yokohama on August 16 on a five months' trip that will take him to Mexico, Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, Argentine, Brazil and Cuba.

Hirotaro Tanaka, governor of Shizuoka Prefecture, has refused to permit the hoisting of a huge 180 x 58 feet Rising Sun Flag on Mount Fuji, Japan's sacred mountain. Such a display, he said, would mar the aesthetic silhouette of the famous dormant volcano.

Rear-Admiral Touma Uematsu, commandant of the Japanese Special Naval Landing Party in Shanghai in 1932, was taken to the Juntendo Hospital July 30, suffering from a serious attack of typhoid, an epidemic of which is prevelent in Tokyo. The epidemic has been traced to a certain kind of bean curd.

Eight hundred and eighteen Japanese emigrants sailed for Brazil from Kobe, July 29. These emigrants, are part of the 13,000 immigrants allowed by the Brazilian government during the current year.

Japanese Accountant Embezzles Funds of Cultural Society in Changchun

The Hsieh He Hwei, Manchukuo's only politico-cultural organization, is likely to be dissolved because of misappropriation of its funds by the chief accountant, Mr. Yamada, and a few others. The society was organized shortly after the Manchurian incident and its work has been carried on under the chairmanship of Premier Cheng Hsiao-hsu with an annual government subsidy of Yen 800,000.

⁂

Japan Will Probably Abrogate the Washington Naval Treaty

Admiral Okada, premier of Japan, gave his first interview to foreign correspondents in Tokyo July 30. He expressed the opinion, that the forthcoming naval parley would not end in a failure but would be the most successful ever held. He deprecated the ratio formula, however, which he said was injurious to the self respect of nations, and it was necessary that a better method of fixing the respective naval strength of the powers represented at the conference be discovered. Admiral Okada said he considered naval limitations most desirable but thought that this must first begin with countries possessing the greatest armaments. He was of the opinion, however, that radical reductions in naval armaments could not be expected. The Japanese government, he stated, was considering the abrogation of the Washington Naval Treaty, but had as yet not reached a decision regarding this matter. He declared that Japan was laying great stress on the retention of the mandated Pacific Islands for commercial reasons on account of having invested a considerable amount of capital in the islands.

Japanese Start Annual Naval Maneuvers

The Japanese annual naval maneuvers began August 1 under the supervision of Prince Fushimi, Chief of the Naval General Staff. They will last until the middle part of October. A specially organized fourth fleet, under the command of Vice-Admiral Momotake will carry out drill practice in preparation for the second period which will consist of mimic warfare between it and the combined fleets under the command of Admiral Suetsugu. The sham warfare will take place off the coast of Kyushu.

Japanese Army Stages Aerial Defense Drill

Aerial sham battles took place in the Osaka-Kobe-Kyoto district during the three days of aerial defense maneuvers held by the Japanese Army. The maneuvers ended July 28.

In connection with the air raid maneuvers in the Kansai district an article in the *Osaka Mainichi* of July 24 points out what a boon the event is to traders in that district. The War Office expenditure for the air defense maneuvers is nothing to brag about—Yen 360,000, but the money to be spent by participating authorities and business corporations in Osaka, Kyoto, Hyogo, Wakayama, Nara, Mie, Shiga, and Fukui prefectures will reach an enormous amount. The Osaka municipality will spend Yen 320,000; Osaka prefectural government, Yen 88,000; the string of Sumitomo interests' plants Yen 50,000; the Osaka industrial plant air defense federation will spend about Yen 220,000. The total sum of money to be collected by the air defense organizations throughout the district is expected to aggregate Yen 10,000,000.

Japanese Foreign Trade Shows Huge Increase

Japan's foreign trade this year has disclosed extraordinarily favorable conditions. *Rengo* reports that up to the first ten days of July from January 1, total exports amounted to Yen 1,054,000,000 and imports to Yen 1,208,000,000 showing excess imports of Yen 154,000,000. Compared with the figures for the corresponding period last year, exports increased by Yen 181,000,000 and imports by Yen 144,000,000, excess imports decreasing by Yen 36,000,000. The export of cotton and rayon textiles and sundry goods increased remarkably, cotton textiles creating a new record. Raw silk, once Japan's leading export, decreased by 15 per cent, compared with last year, on account of the depression in America and the competition of rayon.

Japanese Cotton Cloth Exports Show Great Increase

Cotton cloth exports from Japan for the first half of the present year totalled 1,263,599,000 square yards valued at Yen 232,377,000, according to the final returns recently published by the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association. Compared with the corresponding period of last year, this shows an increase of 228,474,000 square yards (22 per cent) in quantity and Yen 48,683,000 (26 per cent) in amount. Commenting on this highly satisfactory result, the Japan press says that the Indo-Japanese cotton negotiations have benefitted Japan in that the intrinsic value of Japan cotton goods were made known the world over through the parleys. Japanese cotton goods became known as "good quality yet low priced" articles, and there has been a rush of orders from remote places. Moreover, the effect of the Indian import quota has not appeared in the actual figures so seriously as was once feared.

Japanese Imports Into Hongkong Almost Doubled

The Hongkong Statistical Office of the Imports and Exports Department reports that the trade of the Colony declined during the first half year of 1934, as compared with the corresponding period of 1933; imports being less by 24.5 per cent and exports less by 39.3 per cent. Comparative statistics show that Japan, China and the Netherlands East Indies increased their shares of the imports into the Colony, while Great Britain, U.S.A., French Indo-China, Siam, Germany, British Malaya, India, Australia and Belgium recorded decreases. The Japanese share of the total import trade almost doubled.

Gradual business recovery in Japan may result in a Yen 70,000,000 surplus when revenues and expenditures for the 1933-34 fiscal year are balanced, according to a Ministry of Finance announcement July 31.

Greater Shanghai Official Explains Reasons for Increased Motor Licence Fees

Interviewed by *Kuo Min* regarding the proposed increase in motor licence fees, J. K. Choy, Commissioner of Finance of the Greater Shanghai Municipal Government, said that even after the proposed increase is put in force, the Chinese license fees will remain substantially lower than those charged by the International and French Settlement authorities, despite the far greater mileage of available Chinese roads. The Finance Commissioner stated that the proposed increase has been approved by the Provisional Municipal Council and sanctioned by the Executive Yuan of the Central Government after careful consideration of the relevant facts. Miles and miles of roads have been built in Chinese territory out of general revenue. If the building of these roads had been dependent solely on receipts from motor car and truck licenses, most of the roads would not be in existence today. These new roads have had to be maintained and kept in good condition out of general municipal revenue. In view of the extent of the Greater Shanghai area, most of the roads run through sparsely inhabited farm land with practically no substantial revenue such as house rates for their support. On the other hand, all the roads of the two Foreign Settlements run through highly congested areas, which yield an enormous revenue from house rates, Mr. Choy pointed out.

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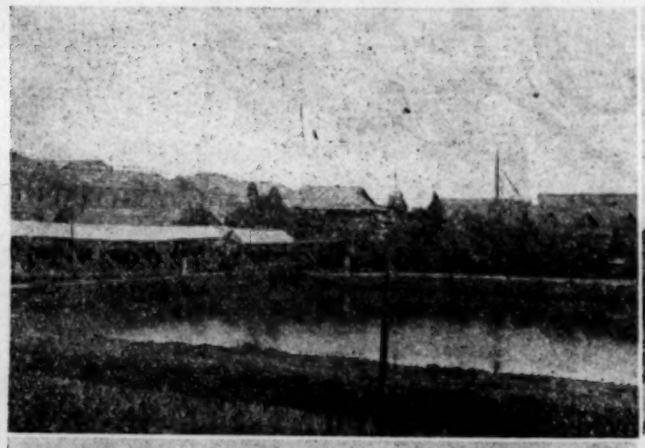
Shumchun, Cantonese Gambling Resort, Eclipses Portuguese Macao

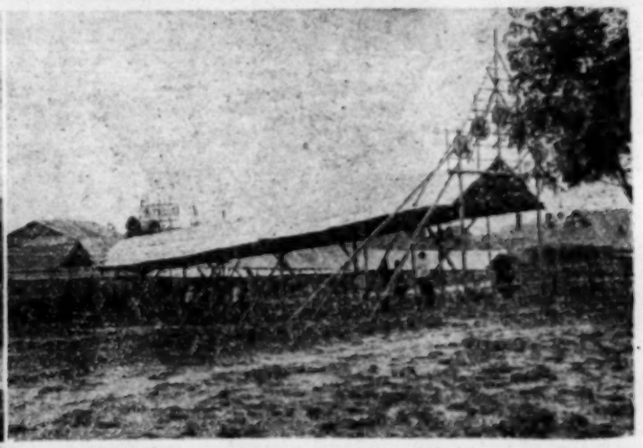
(From the Review's Correspondent at Canton)

WITHIN forty minutes express train journey from the British Colony of Hongkong is the little Chinese railway town along the Canton-Kowloon Railway of Shumchun. Shumchun Station marks the termination point of the British-administered New Territories and the beginning of the Chinese section of this Sino-British jointly controlled railway line. Not very long ago Shumchun remained but one of many rural communities to be found dotted about in an agricultural district of Kwangtung, but within the last few years it has risen in importance, and this by the doubtful virtue of being one of the principal gambling resorts of South China. It bids fair to eclipse the *fan tan* (*fan tan* is a popular Chinese gambling game in South China which the writer will try to explain later on in this article) houses of the near-by Portuguese possession of Macao, if it has not already actually killed it. Apart from the easy railway and motor communications which it possesses, Shumchun is well protected by Chinese troops under the Canton Government. As *fan tan* and other forms of illegal gambling are not permitted in Hongkong, hundreds of visitors from the British Colony are daily visiting Shumchun and with it a steady drain of money.

As the gambling syndicate running the Shumchun houses, which are all under one Chinese Company operating in Canton, has financial resources of several million dollars, visitors to Shumchun can place their bets at almost any amount. Bets of a few hundred dollars a hand or even over a thousand dollars are not uncommon occurrences in Shumchun. It is extremely difficult to estimate how much money the Hongkong residents lost during the last few years since the establishment of these Shumchun gambling quarters, but the Chinese newspapers did publish occasional accounts of wealthy residents ruined of their big fortunes through constant trips to Shumchun, or women who committed suicide after a day at Shumchun. This outflow of money from Hongkong constitutes an invisible export of vital resources from the British Colony, which, while escaping marked attention in the preceding years, has now become more perceptible in times much less prosperous for the British Colony.

NEW CANTONESE GAMBLING RESORTS AT SHUMCHUN





Upper Left is an external view of the new gambling center recently established at Shumchun, near Hongkong, which is rapidly putting Portuguese Macao out of business.

Above.—The mat-shed entrance to gambling houses and theater, all of which are owned by the Yao Sang Syndicate, allegedly composed of Cantonese.

Left.—Another view of the matshed gambling places and the new hotel under construction, while in the foreground are a number of boats which serve as floating restaurants for the service of thousands of Chinese and foreign patrons of fan-tan, roulette and dice games.

When it is mentioned that more than the equivalent of 1,000 United States Gold Dollars *per day* is required for the upkeep of the Shumchun gambling resort, including its attached restaurants and a small theatre, and that on this basis the syndicate controlling these gambling interests have been able to carry on for a period of more than five years—not only that, but also to declare a fat dividend at the end of each financial year for its members—some idea of the immense wealth dissipated by the Hongkong rich on these fan tan, dice and roulette tables of chances will have been gained. It is alleged that several million dollars' profit has been made by this syndicate running the Shumchun houses, which has also managed the similar fan-tan houses in Honam, the Island opposite Canton City and Shameen, for the last few years. The strong financial backing of this gambling syndicate was evidenced by the fact that only about three months ago it was able to advance a loan of $3,000,000 to the Canton Government, when the public refused to accept the notes of the Canton Government's Municipal and Provincial Banks during the runs on these banks. It is understood that the $3,000,000 will be deducted month by month from the gambling taxes which the same company will have to pay to the Canton Government in the subsequent months.

Convenient Railway Communication

The collection of buildings forming the gambling resort of Shumchun literally straddles itself over the railway at a point where

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it emerges through the British frontier and in that position the worst that can be said of it is that it thus succeeds in intercepting all the superfluous cash derived from the prosperous entreport trade of Hongkong. To this magnet point, the railway took out by the express several trainloads of hopeful visitors in a day and as often brought back other trainloads of not so hopeful, but generally very much disillusioned, passengers. Trains leave the Hongkong Station for Shumchun on fourteen occasions a day and, in addition to this, visitors can go there by their own motor cars, which will take more than an hour's journey. The earliest train leaves for Shumchun at 6.25 a.m. and the last from Shumchun leaves at 9 p.m. in the evening. Of the visitors to Shumchun, many after a process of fleecing for many hours, have been left with nothing more than their trainfare, which,by the bye, has been thoughtfully provided by their Shumchun hosts. At four o'clock in the afternoon attendants of the Shumchun houses would distribute various sums of money ranging from return fares of first-class to return tickets of third-class for the train to each of the visitors. The more regular customers who bet heavier than the others will be given a first-class return ticket worth almost five dollars, while others will be given a second or third-class fare. It is estimated that this free distribution of railway fares to all customers alone will require a daily expenditure of several hundred dollars.

Simplicity of Arrangements

The first impression gathered by a visitor making his first trip to Shumchun is something not altogether flattering to the syndicate. The buildings are merely a collection of bamboo shacks, despite a great deal of attention to ornamental detail, and a large section of the allotted area being set out in a most charming pattern of greenery and rock-work gardens. Sensible of their shortcomings, the Shumchun hosts will explain, with an aplogetic note, that considerations of a political origin will not permit of his embarking on any scheme for permanent building, despite the most ideal village surrounding and beautiful trees and streams. His gambling monopoly, like the one existing in Honam, Canton, is held on a yearly tenure from the Canton authorities. Chinese politics are very changeable and it may be that another warlord may to-morrow supplant the one of to-day, who will ask more than the syndicate can reasonably pay, or abolish the monopoly altogether. In recent years there has been some Chinese criticism against the Canton Govrenment's continued silence towards the Shumchun activities and against this gambling town's proximity to Hongkong. Shumchun, being out of the British administration, the Hongkong Government has not been able to take steps to restrict visitors to Shumchun. All considered, it would seem to the writer that the abolition of Shumchun as a gambling resort remains a remote possibility, since it will mean doing away with a very lucrative source of substantial revenue to the Canton Government. Probably it is with this view in mind that the Shumchun owners have quite recently commenced the building of a new theatre and two big boat restaurants on the pond outside the gambling houses. In summer the boat restaurant, which will be housed in a wooden craft movable on the pond, should prove to be a boon with the rich visitors there. The theatre at Shumchun was built some years back, but now it is considered high time for its reconstruction. The best Chinese musical companies have been engaged week to week from Canton and Hongkong and daily performances are given to cater for the woman folk and children, who would like to watch a Chinese performance at hours between betting.

Hospitality of Shumchun

In other respects, the visitors are well served also. Not only are his materials wants assured, without any charge, even opium, wine and dinners are provided to those desirous of celebrating the day's winning or trying hard to forget a nightmare. If visitors have stayed overtime and missed the last train back to Hongkong they can stay on and gamble until after mid-night. The sleeping accommodation provided at the pleasure boats on the pond should prove a most restful place for those who had undergone a day of hard calculation and excitement of fan tan, dice and roulette. Finally, a hotel of substantial size and permanent building material, is being constructed, and this as far as can be ascertained, is the only concession to the needs of the visitors who may wish to make Shumchun the place for a week-end stay.

Various Gambling Games Described

The forms of gambling at Shumchun, which is acquiring a reputation very little short of Monte Carlo, are confined to roulette, the three dice game and the purely native *fan tan*, a game of chance dating back to very ancient times. You play *fan tan* by backing one of four numbers, two or even three and in the case of the first mentioned, a return of odds of three to one is secured on the stakes, less the ten per cent charged for commission. The smallest stake the visitor can bet is a dollar (Mexican money). For instance, if a gambler puts one hundred dollars on any of the four numbers and if that particular number comes out he gets a return of $270, not including the capital. If he takes numbers No. 1 and No. 2 the return for the bet is even money with a deduction of the ten per cent commission, *i.e.*, if either No. 1 or No. 2 comes out the gambler gets a return of ninty cents for a dollar bet. Chinese coins of a value of equivalent to one-twentieth of an American cent, and which are called *cash* (highly polished copper pieces with a hole in the middle) are used as counters. The croupier, scooping from the main stock a whole heap, then counts up the cash four at a time with the assistance of a long stick. To the gamblers the counting up of these copper pieces is the most exciting part of the game, which is very much similar to a neck to neck finish in horse racing.

The croupier takes about three minuts to count up the many scores of copper pieces, but an experienced gambler of *fan tan* can tell within a few seconds after the covering is lifted how many coins are there and which is the lucky number, 1, 2, 3 or 4.

Although by far one of the most popular forms of gambling in China, *fan tan* is being somewhat neglected lately at this Shumchun centre in favor of roulette, of which there are more tables there than devoted to the other two games. Thousands of dollars have passed hands at roulette in a day at Shumchun, there appearing to be no limit, excepting that the stakes here as elsewhere are over the minimum of a dollar.

The type of visitors to Shumchun is varied, but the most common appears to be Chinese women of the wealthier class wives or concubines of rich merchants in search of a hectic time, and generally managing to get it, but at ruinous cost. Reports have been authenticated of these women losing fortunes in a day, and after reading these reports one can visualise what stormy scenes there then ensued within the privacy of the homes, when an erring wife is called to account by the husband whom she may have ruined. Foreigners were often seen amongst the visitors and there has been quite a number of stories of huge amounts having been dissipated by members of the foreign community in this manner.

The fact remains that Shumchun is passing from prosperity to prosperity and in its quiet unostentatious way is steadily bleeding Hongkong in a way that has begun to alarm the City elders. A local sky pilot assured his congregation recently that we are being beset by the new evil of Shumchun and although his has been the only voice publicly raised against the question, its truth is unquestioned and is readily echoed in the hearts of many of his audience. A very visible sign of the influence of Shumchun is the gradual decline of the near-by Portuguese Colony of Macao, which in the past has drawn large numbers of visitors to its *fan tan* halls, and which now sees a principal part of its Colonial revenue approaching extinction through competition from its more accessable rival at Shumchun.

Canton, July 15, 1934.

Chinese Diplomats Abroad Contribute to Rhoda Cunningham Fund

Work has begun on the Kiangwan Child Welfare Sanitarium for the benefit of the Chinese children in memory of the late Mrs. Rhoda Cunningham in Mr. Yih's garden. It is being carried out under the auspices of the National Child Welfare Association of China. Dr. F. C. Yen, superintendent of the Red Cross General Hospital, who is now directing this sanitarium, has recently submitted an official letter to the executive committee of the association reporting on the progress of the project.

Contributions towards the Rhoda Cunningham memorial fund have been received from Chinese diplomats abroad as follows: Consul Mei Chingchow of Honolulu—$25.00; Consul-General Wang Hong-nie—$10.00 and Acting Consul Cheng Zou-an of Yokohama—$5.00; Consul-General Fong Kong-ling of Manila—$10.00; Chinese Delegate Zau Bi-ching of Haiphong—$10.00; Consul-General Yih Ko-laing of New York—$20.00; Consul-General Yang Kon-tsz of Johannesburg—$10.00; Consul Chen Chon-chun of Marseilles—$10.00.

British Privy Council Defines the Law of Piracy

A decision was given by five Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in London July 26 to the effect that actual robbery was not an essential element in the crime of piracy. The matter arose over an incident in Far Eastern waters in which two junks chased and fired on a cargo junks. Two steamships and a British warship intervened and saved the attacked vessel. The jury found the Chinese crew in the attacking junks guilty of piracy, but the Supreme Court in Hongkong released them on the ground that no piracy had been committed, as there had been no robbery.

The judgment of the Hongkong Court was however held to be final, the present proceedings not constituting an appeal from it.

British Merchant Deplores Lapse of Anglo-Japanese Alliance

C. V. Sale, prominent British businessman in Japan, speaking at the annual meeting of the Japan Society in London recently, emphasized the need of making known the trend of events throughout the rapidly changing East, and of striving to recapture the old feelings of mutual trust and confidence between Britain and Japan. He said the lapse of the Anglo-Japanese alliance destroyed an influence powerful in the cause of peace. After mentioning that the economic crisis and the prevailing trade depression had led to keen competition for markets, and in the conflict the seeds of discord had found root, Mr. Sale remarked that without mutual trust and confidence between the two empires the cause of world peace could never be firmly established.

Chinese Railways

Nanking-Shanghai and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Lines

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From Shanghai to Hangchow: 189.57 Kilometers

The Nanking-Shanghai Line extends from Shanghai, one of the greatest seaports in the world, to Nanking, the seat of the Nationalist Government of China. Short as it is when compared with the other trunk Lines in China, it serves a rich and densely populated district of preponderant importance, politically, as well as commercially and industrially. The whole Line is dotted over with points of known scenic beauty too numerous to be all mentioned here. Tourists and travellers should utilize the train service of this Line at least to visit Soochow, known as the "Garden City of the Orient," Wusih, the picturesque city on Lake Tai-hu, Chinkiang, the "Gate of the Yangtze River," and Nanking, a city rich in historic remains with the new grand Mausoleum of modern architecture for Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Founder of the Chinese Republic.

The Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Line runs southwestward from Shanghai through a tract of beautiful places. At Lunghwa one will see the famous Pagoda with a long history attached to it; at Sungkiang, the observatory of the French Fathers at the summit of Sha Shan and the grave of General Frederick Ward; at Kashing, the South Lake and the Three Pagodas situated about two miles from the station; and at Hangchow, the present terminus of the Line from Shanghai, the renowned West Lake which called forth highest praise from Marco Polo, with such picturesque surroundings that it has been well called the "Switzerland of China." Tourists! A visit to Hangchow by the comfortable trains of this Line will give you the utmost satisfaction of travel and untold pleasure of sight-seeing.

For further information apply to the Traffic Manager of the two Lines at Shanghai North Station.

Another Political Storm Is Brewing?

BY PAUL K. WHANG (汪仲芳)

DARK and ominous clouds are now gathering thick over the capital of the Chinese Government, portending the coming of another political storm. Many political observors have predicted that when the storm is over, the personnel of the Nanking Government will be reshuffled, and a new regime will be set up with the possible re-entry of Hu Han-min on the Nanking political stage. All this may sound unbelievable, but unbelievable things have always happened in Chinese politics, and on numerous occasions, political enemies have been drawn together and become strange bedfellows. Therefore it will be nothing strange that spectacular political changes will occur in future.

The present political crisis arose from the impeachment by the Control Yuan of Ku Meng-yu, Minister of Railways, in connection with the new Peiping-Suiyuan Railway Loan of $10,000,000. The story of the impeachment was fully covered in the last issues of the *Review*, and therefore it is not necessary to repeat it here once again. Suffice it to say that the impeachment has resulted in a great battle of words between the Control Yuan and Wang Ching-wei, president of the Executive Yuan, over what constitutes a proper procedure of instituting impeachments against state officials.

Mr. Wang contended that important impeachment cases brought up by the Control Yuan should be referred to the Central Political Council for approval; that the impeachment should be submitted to the Officers Disciplinary and Punishment Committee of the National Government for final judgment and that before the final judgment could be reached, it would be unfair for the Control Yuan to place the charges enumerated in the impeachment against the official before the public, as the impeached official should also be given a chance to plead his innocence.

Evidently at Mr. Wang's instance, the C.P.C., at a meeting on July 11, passed three resolutions to the effect that hereafter all texts of impeachments and rebuttals would not be released to the press without the permission of the government, and that all documents affecting the national policy and China's international position also would not be allowed to be published without the permission of the C.P.C. These resolutions were clearly designed to curtail the prerogative of the Control Yuan, thereby making an already impotent political institution still more impotent.

These restrictions put on the prerogative of the Control Yuan have drawn fire from its members, one of whom openly declared that "if the independence of the Control Yuan is not preserved, it will be far better if that body was abolished." "As a matter of fact," they contended, "impeachments involving high personages were mostly pigeon-holed. Hence the only way for the Control Yuan to secure public understanding lies in power to publish the text of impeachments. If ever this power is taken away, it will be better for the Control Yuan to be abolished."

Point at Issue—Independence of Control Yuan

Thus the controversy has been boiled down to an essential point, that is, if the independence of the Control Yuan should be preserved in accordance with the principle of the "5-Power System." In other words, the workableness of the new political system as advocated by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen is now undergoing a severe trial. Needless to say that the outcome of the present controversy will have some bearing upon the constitution which is going to be adopted by China in future.

That the head of the Executive Yuan should make such a fuss over the impeachment of the Railways Minister has been a subject of wide speculation among the people. The fact that the impeached official is known as a close follower of Mr. Wang has added further interest to the case. Whether the impeached official is really guilty of corruption or not, we are not in a position to say. But that because of this case Mr. Wang should cause the C.P.C. to revise the laws governing impeachment does not appeal to us as a wise move. The Control Yuan has existed as long as the National Government itself. In the past, we have never heard any cry from Mr. Wang against its procedure of instituting an impeachment and its power of publishing texts of impeachments. Then why should he raise hue and cry at a time when one of his followers was involved in an impeachment?

What the layman is mostly concerned about is not the procedure of impeachment, but the question of whether the impeached official is really guilty of corruption or not. Therefore Mr. Wang, instead of busily engaging himself in denouncing the arbitrary procedure as adopted by the Control Yuan and in convening a meeting of the C.P.C. to revise the laws governing the impeachment, should assist the Control Yuan in probing this case of corruption without hesitation. For the purpose of exemplifying his own personal integrity and honesty, he should without showing the least sign of bias and favoritism remove the impeached official from the office, if the corruption charges against the latter were definitely established. In indulging his attack upon the procedure of impeachment, he must be criticized as attempting to divert the public attention from the main subject to side issues as a means of keeping the impeachment case temporarily in abeyance.

If the impeached official is really innocent, the publication of the text of his impeachment can not cast any slur upon his good reputation, but on the contrary, his proved innocence would only heighten his prestige in the eyes of the public. If Mr. Wang is anxious to help his friend, he can do no better service than to prove his innocence. The course he is now pursuing has only served to enhance the public suspicion over the good conduct of the Railways Minister.

The Control Yuan is known as an independent institution, and therefore it can not strike us as logical that all the impeachment recommendations should be referred to the C.P.C. for approval. Moreover, it is really ridiculous that an impeached official, if he is also a member of the C.P.C. as in the case of Ku Meng-yu, should review his own case of impeachment and pronounce the judgment against himself. It is quite safe to say that for the purpose of protecting their mutual interests, the C.P.C. will likely pigeon-hole any impeachment against any one of its members and will never release any texts of impeachments to the press for publication.

Control Yuan Has Outlived Its Use

The Control Yuan, it must be noted, has long outlived its use. Its impeachment so far has been confined to minor officials and those high personages who have temporarily lost their power. Even against the minor officials, its impeachments have been more often than not shelved, if the impeached officials happen to be proteges of some influential political leaders. Such being the case, the members of the Control Yuan have been compelled to consider their duty as being fulfilled by releasing texts of impeachments for publication. By so doing, they have tried to convince the public that the Control Yuan is not a "dead" organ after all. To deny their power of publishing their findings will be tantamount to the act of depriving of their means of self-advertisement, hence their strong objection to the resolutions passed at the recent meeting of the C.P.C.

That the tamed Control Yuan should have the temerity to institute an impeachment against the trusted lieutenant of the president of the Executive Yuan gives us some food for thought. To many political observors, this impeachment has been looked upon as a ballon d'essai purposely raised to test the political strength of Mr. Wang and his company. In other words, the Control Yuan backed up by some influential officials, has opened the attack upon Mr. Wang by instituting an impeachment against one of his close followers, with the hope of bringing discredit upon the Leftist Leader of the Kuomintang and causing the downfall of his "cabinet."

The exit of Mr. Wang from the Nanking political arena, in accordance with their contention, will remove the stumbling-block from the path leading to the close co-operation between Nanking and the Southwest and the returning to the Nanking fold of Hu Han-min, the conservative leader of the Kuomintang. It is said that while the differences between Mr. Hu and Gen. Chiang can be easily patched, the enmity between Mr. Hu and Mr. Wang is as irreconciliable as their political theories, and that in order to induce Mr. Hu to come back to Nanking, Mr. Wang and his company must first vacate their political offices. It is also a general belief that unless Mr. Hu can play an active role in the Nanking politics, the unification between Nanking and the Southwest will remain on paper only.

Thus we are told that for political expediency, a secret movement has now been under way to work for the downfall of Mr. Wang and his company, and that the impeachment of the Railways Minister is but a political move of the sponsors of this movement. Whether this political conjecture is right or not, only time can tell; but that this impeachment case has sufficiently betrayed the weakness of Mr. Wang's political position can not be gainsaid. As unbelievable political changes have happened before, so we are prepared to meet with unexpected developments in future.

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Yangchowites, Resenting Slurs, Secure Apology from Chung Hwa Book Co.

A book entitled "Sidelights on Yangchow" written by Mr. Yi, head of the editorial department of the Education Bureau of the Kiangsu Provincial Government, and printed by the Chung Hwa Book Co., aroused the ire of Yangchowites, because it contained uncomplimentary remarks such as those alleging that Yangchow is the birthplace of almost all singsong girls and prostitutes in China as well as traitors who followed the dictates of the Japanese during the Sino-Japanese hostilities in Shanghai early in 1932. The Yangchow residents filed suit against the Chung Hwa Book Company management. A settlement out of court provides that Chung Hwa shall contribute all proceeds from the sale of the book in question for the purchase of medicine for distribution to people in Yangchow and to donate pamphlets, maps and other publications of interest to the library in Yangchow. The Chung Hwa Book Co. also tendered an apology.

August 27 Is Proclaimed Confucius Day

The National Government, in a mandate issued July 25, proclaimed that August 27 shall hereafter be observed as the date for the commemoration of the Great Chinese Sage Confucius throughout the the country. The rites for the occasion shall be similar to those observed in the Weekly Memorial Service in commemoration of the late Party Leader, Dr. Sun Yat-sen. A national holiday shall also be declared on the day, with the flying of nationals flags by Government and Party organs, schools and the various public bodies.

Not All Contracts of League Advisers to China to Be Renewed

A recent Nanking message stated that the contracts of League advisors now in China are expiring shortly. Some of the experts will return to Geneva upon the expiration of their contracts while a few will have their contracts renewed and will continue to serve the National Economic Commission.

Shanghai Police Banned 21 Cinema Films During 1933

Twenty-one fims were proscribed by the Shanghai Police last year. Five hundred and ninety feature films, 850 "shorts" or newsreels and a number of reviews, representing 4,866,856 feet of film were passed under review during 1933. In 509 cases the pictures were only approved after parts to which the police objected had been cut out. The censors failed to approve of 34 films, and in eighteen of these cases no appeal was made. Of the remaining pictures three were finally rejected by the Board of Film Censors and thirteen were passed after objectionable parts had been deleted. Permission to exhibit four of the latter, however, was withheld owing to extraordinary circumstances.

New Ford V-8 Trucks on Display in Shanghai

New Ford V-8 trucks and commercial cars, powered with the 80 horse power Ford V-8 engines are being displayed at present in Shanghai: New full-floating rear axle, improvements in the special type V-8 truck engine and newly designed front end are among the features of the 1934 Ford V-8 truck. Rear springs are of the double-shackled semi-elliptic type. A wide range of body types, from the pickup and station wagon on the commercial chassis through the various panel deliveties and stake bodies to the hervy duty express and dump trucks, is provided to meet the widest variety of commercial hauling requirements.

Cholera Epidemic Hits Southern Shansi

A violent cholera epidemic prevails at Yuncheng, Yungchi, and neighboring districts in Southern Shansi. The Shensi Provincial Government is doing its utmust to prevent the spread of the epidemic into the interior of the province. The Honan Provincial Government is also taking precautions. The recent extreme heat caused the death of 1400 people at Changteh in Northern Honan, 100 at Loyang in Western Honan, and several scores at Kaifeng.

Roosevelt-Sun Conference---The Future of Sino-American Relations

BY C. Y. W. MENG (孟 昭 漢)

THE Hawaiian Islands have become a place of historical significance in that it is the first Pacific archipelago visited by an American Chief Executive while in office; also the first archipelago where the American chief executive has met one of the high officials of the National Government of China to discuss many problems of the day. The U.S.S. *Houston*, former flagship of the American Asiatic Fleet, carried the American chief execcutive to the Islands. Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan, and one of the most democratic leaders in China today, is now spending his summer vacation in the Islands, having prolonged his stay expressly with a view to meeting the American chief executive.

Of course, it is impossible to know as yet the nature of the Roosevelt-Sun Conference. Hence, the purpose of this article is not so much to make any prediction as to the nature of the discussion, but rather to point out that the holding of the Conference was advisable, necessary and timely, from the standpoint of the welfare of the two countries and their friendly relations hereafter.

American Policy in China Related

The American policy towards China, to be brief, has been the "open door" and "equal opportunity"—a policy which did save China from a once-threatened partition by the powers. Later on, the author of the open door policy caused another agreement to be signed, which is now known as the Nine-Power Treaty, which provides: "To respect the sovereignty, the independence, and the territorial and administrative integrity of China; to provide the fullest and most unembarrassed opportunity to China to develop and maintain for herself an effective and stable government . . ." Such has been the American policy towards China for the past many years.

American Policy on Trial—American Action Wanted

But at no other time has the American policy been put to so acid a trial as at present. Here is a case which would testify the efficiency as well as usefulness of the open door policy and the Nine-Power Policy, and also the meaning of the long-existing Sino-American "friendship," according to the consensus opinion of the Chinese people. Without any provocation, the Japanese have invaded and occupied four of China's big provinces, and further caused to be established therein another "empire within China" in gross violation of the Nine-Power Treaty and many other international agreements. From the standpoint of legal as well as moral obligations, both the author of, and the signatories to, the Nine-Power Treaty should take some action, independently or jointly, to maintain the sanctity of the Treaty and to restrict aggressions. But whatever kind of policy and action the other powers would adopt and take it would not have the influence that the policy and action America would adopt and take towards such situation as created by the Japanese aggression in China. Any American action is undoubtedly closely and eagerly awaited and watched for by China as well as by the whole world. That such American policy and action would wield great influence upon the policy and action of other powers goes without saying.

Since the "Mukden Incident" of September 18, 1931, the Chinese have put many questions before their American friends, such as: Whether the Americans would be willing to assume the leadership to get together the other signatories to the Nine-Power Treaty to bring strong pressure to bear upon the Island Empire to uphold the sanctity of the Treaty and to demand the Island Empire to return another "Liaotung Penninsula" to China? Whether the Americans would call another Washington Conference at an earlier date in view of the critical situation to discuss the Pacific Affairs together with other necessary diplomatic action to ensure the success of the Conference? Whether the Americans would stand for justice and be a friend of China in time of "need?" We ask these questions and many others, because so far we have noted that the Americans have taken very little or no substantial actions at all in the direction for the improvement of the Far Eastern situation and have shown every sign that they are "unlikely" to come to our assistance.

Chinese Disappointed by the American Blunders and Inactions

So far, the Americans have taken no action to show that the Americans are standing for righteousness and justice and the sanctity of the treaty, but more action to imply that the Americans are quite "fearful" of the "might" of the Island Empire and the Americans are ready to bow down before that "might." So far, the Americans have not made any attempt to save China at the critical moment, or to prove to be a friend in "need," but rather have taken the action to "appease" the aggressor. So far, the Americans have taken no action to protect the "victim" of the aggression, but more actions to encourage the aggressor to be "safe" and "more aggressive" than ever. So far, the Americans have taken no action to safe or improve the Far Eastern critical situation, but more actions to "aggravate" the situation, as witnessed by the following actions:—

(1) The Exchange of Hirato-Hull Notes: To us, it was entirely unnecessary for the Americans to agree to such an action, which was well characterized as irresistible evidence of the American ignorance of the Japanese present and past motives, and it is only another "Lansing-Ishii Agreement", which would take the American diplomats much efforts and much time to cancel, and it is only another "black spot" in the history of American diplomacy.

(2) Granting the Independence of Philippine Islands: The granting of the independence to the Islands just at the moment when the Japanese are doing their best to declare the hegemony in the Far East, to us, is very shortsighted policy and is a great blunder. It is only an indication that the Americans are yielding to the Japanese wishes to avoid a fight with the Island Empire.

(3) The withdrawal of the American battleships from the Pacific coast. On February 28, 1932, under the guise of holding maneuvers, the American battleships on the Alantic Ocean were ordered to be despatched to the Pacific. At one time the situation was tense. From the point of view of the Japanese it was taken as an evidence of the American desire for war with Japan. From the standpoint of view of the Chinese, it was only another "naval demonstration of 1907" of the American naval might before the Island Empire to "warn" the Islanders not to be so aggressive.

But unfortunately, on April, 1933, before anything could result, the American battleships were ordered to return to the other side of the Canal. Thus the situation which was once very "grave" was smoothed. To the Japanese, the American action is interpreted as: (1) definite proof of the desire on the part of the Americans (or the new Administration) not to create any bad feeling with the Islanders, but with strong desire to appease them; and (2) as a very friendly gesture on the part of the Americans to show to the Japanese that the so called "Stimson Non-Recognition Doctrine" does not necessarily exclusively apply to the Japanese; the doctrime is only a means to maintain the existence of peace organization. But from the standpoint of the Japanese militarists, it is an evidence that the Americans have absolutely no desire for war with Japan, because the Americans "could not fight!"

That is to say, since the Mukden Incident, the American policy towards the Manchurian situation is well characterized as "no definite policy," changeable according to the circumstances or the "wishes of the aggressors;" the chief motive of the Americans is to avoid as much as possible the "misunderstandings," "ill-feeling," etc., with the Islanders, disregarding all about the long existing friendship with China, and the many other Chinese "hopes" and "confidence" which the Chinese have placed in the Americans to help them.

The Chinese have long been hoping that the Americans would take some action to thwart the Japanese actions, but they have been very much disappointed. The Chinese have long been "dissatisfied" with the present American policy, and on some occasions the Chinese have openly opined that the Americans "have deserted the Chinese" at the critical moment! We have been so much disappointed that our latest watchword has become "As no one can help us we help ourselves." That is, China does not believe any more and rely on assistance from outside but is working out her destiny herself. This gives a strong argument to the other schools of thought to launch a bitter attack on the Pro-American elements in the country, pointing out that the Americans are not true friends, so they do not help us. This has also been one cause for driving the Chinese to approach the Japanese for direct negotiations, or a situation more favorable to the pro-Japanese elements.

Japan's "Threatening Policy" to America

In discussing this matter as we have we are fully aware of the difficulties which the Americans are facing. Due to internal economic conditions, the Americans could not but change, shape and adopt a new policy toward the Far Eastern situation in such a way that the Americans would incur no bitter feeling abroad, and at the same time to give them more time to settle their own affairs. But underneath is the reason that it is due to the "threatening policy" of the Islanders, which at last forced the Americans to soften down. Since the last Washington Conference, the Americans have placed great faith in the world peace organization and have neglected entirely their national defence, as a result of which the American possessions in the Far Eastern were entirely unfortified. As a consequence, as pointed out by the naval experts, in the event of war, all the

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American possessions in the Far East would be lost in "24 hours." But on the contrary, the Japanese, despite the treaty provisions, have been proceeding vigorously with naval construction. The latest construction of naval bases in the Mandated Islands is a direct challenge to the Americans. As it is physically impossible for the Americans to accept the challenge under the present circumstances, the Americans could not but take the other alternative—namely, talk of "friendship" and "peace" with the Japanese.

Realizing all this, the Japanese know that they could easily deal with the "Almighty Dollar." So the Japanese policy has been the employment of the "adroit diplomacy." By this is meant that on the one hand the Japanese talk very much about the Amreican-Japanese friendship, co-operation, etc. by sending to America many Japanese professional propagandists, diplomats and high officials to visit the Washington officials with a view to convincing them and the American public of the necessity and advisability of "hands-off" Sino-Japanese affairs and joining hands between America and Japan in the settlement of the Far Eastern situation. But on the other hand the Japanese are going on with the military preparations probably as a warning to the Americans that the Americans should not think about war with Japan, but instead go on with the friendship drive and peace talk with the Japanese.

So, since the coming into power of the New Administration, or to put it in other words, the retirement of Secretary Stimson—the author of the Non-Recognition Doctrine—the Japanese have been cherishing the idea that a change of the American policy is to take place. So Viscount Ishii, the co-author of the Lansing-Ishii Agreement, a grand diplomat in Japan, was immediately despatched to Washington. The Japanese ambassador to America, who was unable to block the restoration of diplomatic relations between America and Russia, was recalled and displaced. The anti-American feeling in Japan was suppressed. The conclusion of a "non-aggression pact" with America was also proposed by Japan. The latest Japanese envoy to America is Prince Konoe.

China Herself to Be Blamed

While the Island Empire is willing to spend enormous sums of money for publicity and propaganda work abroad and to send mission after mission, envoy after envoy, to foreign countries, particularly to America, with a view to explaining the cause of the Japanese actions to the world, China has not taken any similar steps. With the exception of sending T. V. Soong as the Chinese delegate to the World Economic Conference, who on the way stopped at Washington, China has sent no other high envoy to visit foreign countries. In America China has done nothing to solicit the American sympathy and very little publicity work has been done abroad. Such work is largely done through the foreign residents in China or the American missionaries in China, who, in their despatches home, tell something about the Sino-Japanese situation to the American public. As a result, American public opinion has practically come to the conclusion that what the Japanese are doing in China is doing a "right thing, but in a wrong way." That the invasion and occupation of other's territory has become a "right thing" is to indicate the fruit of the Japanese propaganda efforts.

Under the present circumstances, facing such an unprecedented crisis as the present one, China still cherishes the idea that she, herself alone, could handle the situation. She does not realize that America and Russia are really destined to play a great part in the Far Eastern situation and that they really hold the "key to the situation." But the Roosevelt-Sun Conference is regarded as an awakening on the part of America and China to their past blunders; and as realization that closer Sino-American relations would be of mutual benefit, and as preparation for Sino-American co-operation hereafter. The Roosevelt-Sun Conference is sure to open a new era in Sino-American relations, and a new "turn" and development in the Far Eastern situation.

Roosevelt-Sun Conference—Nature of Discussions

When the American chief executive meets the high official of the National Government, aside from exchange of greetings, they will naturally discuss Sino-American relations. The cordial Sino-American relations which have been happily existing really need more cultivation and "cementing." Our relations sould be so firmly cemented that we would allow no outside influence to impair our traditional friendship. Our friendly feeling is based on the mutual sympathies, mutual understandings and mutual assistance, but not on sentimentality. Friendship based on sentimentality could never last long, but friendship based on mutuality would. But the cultivation of Sino-American friendship could not but include the following actions, which we humbly suggest and discuss:

Hereafter, America and China should take more steps to further Sino-American cultural and educational activities. Both should exchange more official, or other, missions, educational, commercial, industrial, with a view to cultivating mutual friendship, better understandings and to improve trade relations, and to study each others' condition on the spot. China, on her part, should take more steps to invite, encourage and protect the investment of American capital in Chinese industries; and whenever foreign capital is wanted, the American capitalists should be first

(*Continued on Page 401*)

A Fresh Attack on the Chinese Language

By Feng Yu-Sing (馮餘聲)

THE development of the new cultural movement in China which has completed its 15th year of existence is now entering into a new phase. The significant characteristic of this phase is the intensification of the struggle of thoughts. The fresh struggle of thoughts which finds expression in a controversy on language is a continuation of the literary battle in the early period of the May 4 Movement in 1919, which marked the beginning of the end of the rule of old literature.

Since the literary revolution of that year, in which Dr. Hu Shih took the lead in the defense of a colloquial literature, which is what we have to-day, the so-called literary utterance has been pushed out of place in the technical field in literature.

Now the revival of the controversy on the utilization or non-utilization of literary utterance in literature reflects the grave struggle now in progress between two camps of thought inherited from the beginning of the movement. One camp insists on the resurrection of literary utterance. On the other hand, the other camp goes a step further on their standpoint. They not only propose the resurrection of literary utterance, but also are not satisfied with the pedantic nature of our present colloquial literature. They want a real, hundred percent colloquial literature, or, to use their phrase, a literature on the basis of mass diction. They think that the colloquial literature that holds sway today is not colloquial in the accepted sense of the word. Classical literature is inaccessible to the people, but equally inaccessible is this type of colloquial literatrue.

This camp of thought is indeed in strange contrast with the other camp.

The standpoint for the resurrection of literary utterance, or to be more precise, for the training of using literary utterance, arises from the need of reading classics, such as Confucius' canons.

Not long ago, and it is even safe to say in the present, there were people who advocated that we should go back to Confucius' work. In the early period of the May 4 Movement, there was a liquidation of the thought in Confucius' work which they considered to be not equal to the life of the present-day China, nor equal to the democratic life. His canons have since then been cut out of the curriculum in the schools for fifteen years. So the study or teaching of Confucius' writings is really a hard job for teachers of this generation. The reason is their ignorance of literary utterance.

Now the cult of Confucius has revived in China in one or two provinces. This affirms that his work cannot be ignored for long. Hence the movement for revival of the training of literary utterance in the school.

But what is literary utterance? Why need it? Why avoid it? This is indeed an interesting question for those who do not understand the cultural development in China. Prof. Tso Chiu-yen (曹聚仁) in his "What is Literary Utterance? writes:

> "In ancient China, China of the pre-Chin period, each nation, big or small, in the empire has its own culture to follow in the life of its people, its dialect as a means of expressing themselves in literature.
>
> "What is called in our age as the highly adored ancient writing is dialect of those days in written form.
>
> "Suppose we are called to picture the beauty of a person, the first adjective that comes to our mind is of course the word 漂亮 which is a word in Shanghai dialect. One would feel it too colloquial, not elegant enough, not classical enough, if he is just a fan of ancient writings. He would find a better adjective in 窈窕 (spicy) or 魁偉 (pompous). But it is ridiculous not to know that these words are derived from the dialects of ancient times. The former prevailed in north China and the latter in south China of Chow's dynasty.
>
> "One thing that may be said to be characteristic of the language in ancient China is the specialization of words. To name an alien in ancient language, we shall have four different words to choose: 夷 is the name for alien in the East, 蠻 in the South, 戎 in the West, 狄 in the North.
>
> "But complication of life gives rise to the use of compound-words, two words for a meaning. The introduction of this system dates back to the latter part of the dynasty of Chow."

Here in Prof. Tso's thesis, it is evident that the so-called literary utterance is only ancient dialect in written form. This sort of utterance is elegant only for its being the expression of classic writers, but stupid and pedantic in style. One meaning may be misunderstood for another in the same word, for every word is not literally clear enough. The word 道 (tou) in ancient language may be understood as meaning way, system, nature, reason, liberty. But in modern colloquialism, we say 路 or 道路 for way, 制度 for system, 道理 or 理由 for reason, 自由 for liberty. We say 國家 instead of 國 for state, 人民 instead of 民 for people.

So from the point of view of a linguist, the literary utterance only provides its cultural backwardness in language. The plan of making literary utterance revive means to turn the clock back.

On the other hand, the opposition movement, the movement for a hundred percent colloquial literature, as seen in its present form, is yet a long way from being a nationwide movement. But the prospects for this movement are promising, for literally every day there is a writer added to the list of participants.

Here a question arises. What is mass diction? What is the difference between mass diction literature and colloquial literature?

In his "From Classic, Colloquial Literature, to Mass Diction Literature," Prof. Chen Tze-Chin (陳子展) says:

> "The time has passed when colloquial utterance has to fight for supremacy with literary utterance in the field of literature. Now all we have to do is to go a step further to mass diction literature. The reason is not far to seek. With the development of colloquial literature in the last decade, it has surpassed the classic in its possibility of going to the masses. But it is not sufficient. The colloquial literature in its form and content turns out to be only a favorite belonging to a certain section of the intellectuals, not a need of the broad masses. To speak concretely, it is in most cases not written in the diction of the masses."

Prof. Chen is the first to give opinion for the creation of mass diction literature. But what is the definite meaning of mass diction? Prof. Chen answers:

> "The term mass diction here indicated consists of utterance that has the possibility of being easy to speak, easy to hear, easy to be understood."

Prof. Chen's conception of the mass diction is yet not very practical, not very concrete, for he is still at a loss on the true condition of literacy of the Chinese masses. And his conception of the "mass" is indefinite. He adds:

> "The word "masses" here indicated stands for the nation as a whole, in the widest sense. The chief section should be peasants which form 80% of our population, artisans, industrial workers, clerks, hawkers, etc. We have now not any accurate investigation to base to speak of their literacy. But you can imagine their cultural level. For the most part they have not the opportunity of being educated in the new school. May be some of them have gone through private school education, some have gone to supplementary school, school of literacy. There must be a very high percentage of illiteracy among them."

On the conception of mass diction, Prof. Chen Wong To (陳望道) has a clear-cut, more concrete opinion. He writes:

> "We cannot avoid the importation of foreign terms into our treasure of mass language, but they must be written in Chinese, so as to be speakable by our people.
>
> "Experience tells us that the importation of foreign terms and introduction of worn-out words into our everyday glossary is not a shocking thing. Take for instance 摩登 (modern), 摩托 (motor), 冰淇淋 (ice cream), 引渡 (transfer).

Prof. Chen is the author of "Chinese Rhetoric." Of course he is very practical in his analysis on the evolution of Chinese words and phrases. Prof. Chen gives the system of construction of mass diction a very high place in Chinese grammar. He says:

> "Mass diction is worth our while to learn, especially its grammatical constructions. In most cases, mass diction is more systematic, more natural, more artistic in construction. You can only by adding the word 頭 as a sort of suffix to the end of every verb make it a noun in the form of 念頭 (cf. thought in English). In the same way can a noun be changed into verb. You need only to add words like 着, 了, 起, 下, 去, 來, 起來等等 to nouns or adjectives to make them verbs. Take for instance 車 (cart) 車了去 (cart away) 袋 (pocket) 袋了去 (pocket away)."

According to Prof. Chen, Chinese mass diction is very flexible. Indeed he has a good faith in the systematic growth of mass language. But his opinions are limited to the technical aspect of the question. Hu Yu-chi, former editor of the *Eastern Miscellany*, an essayist, makes a different interpretation of the conception of mass language literature. Here is what he writes:

> "Mass language literature should be interpreted as a literature that represents the true idelogy of the masses. The difference of mass literature of our epoch from the colloquial literature of the May 4 epoch is in that the latter is in most cases not a literature that really represents the ideology of the masses."

Mr. Hu, however, thinks different of the possibility of the creation of a literature based on 100% mass diction. Let us see what he says:

> "Mass diction is yet a long way from being written. We can write our literature in a style near to mass diction."

Sung Yang (宋陽), an essayist, gives a practical answer to the doubt of Mr. Hu. Mr. Sung says:

> "Out of many different sort of dialects in Shanghai among the working masses arises a new language. We may call it "common language," different from mandarin. This common

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language should be taken as a basis for the creation of our mass literature."

Besides, there is a confusion of opinions on this question. *New Castle* (新壘), a literary monthly of a section of writers, represents those who doubt the value of mass diction in the creation of literature. This sort of literature, literature that is written on mass diction basis is not artistic in every sense of the word.

To the galaxy of writers who are not satisfied with the pedantic nature of the colloquial literature, is added Sha Min-Chuen (夏丏尊), editor-in-chief of the Kai-Min book store, who writes:

"Poverty of stock phrases for use perhaps is one of the greatest weaknesses of the colloquial literature. In ancient writings we have a treasure of old phrases and in dialect there are also lots of stock phrases. But the language used in colloquial literature is different from both. It is in most cases written in mandarin and mandarin is very poor in slangy expression.

"So it is not uncommon that in colloquial fiction the word "revolution" would be dropped out of the lips of a peasant woman, who, in slangy phrase, should say "rebel." and a slave girl would say "love" instead of 倒霉頭 (fall for)."

Mr. Sha is versed in rhetoric and also a literary critic. His standpoint is that of a pure artist. He pays more attention to the dialogue in colloquial fiction. Here he adds:

"It is rather ridiculous to use "father, mother" in the dialogue, when we in fact can call 爸爸 (papa), 爺 (grandpa), 爹 (dad), 媽媽 (mama), 媽 (ma), 姆媽 (mammy)." Mr. Sha recommends using slang in fiction. He says:

"Living phrase, whether slang or new-coined word, is always lively, concrete, and gives color to your style. Take 搾油 for instance, which is a Shanghai slang meaning "squeeze," having a concrete pungent sense that no other literary word can represent."

French Concession Police Deny Torture of Prisoners

A recent cablegram from Nanking which announced that the French authorities had intervened concerning Frenchtown prison methods during the course of a meeting of the Consular Body, which is alleged to have met to consider the S.M.C. torture case, is denied by the Concession police authorities, who state that ill treatment of prisoners is strictly forbidden in the French Concession.

College Graduates Ask Ministries to Help Them Find Jobs

Representatives of the Employment Association, which is formed by college graduates who are unable to find jobs after their graduation, recently arrived in Nanking and called on both the Executive Yuan and the Ministry of Education asking foe relief. The representatives urged that some effective way br found to help them to get employment.

The special summer military training for senior middle school students in Sian was concluded July 20. Shao Li-tzu, Chairman of the Shensi Provincial Government, and General Yang Hu-cheng, Director of the Sian Pacification Headquarters, reviewed the students.

Results of the joint examinations for the senior and junior middle school graduating students in Anhwei province were announced July 19. Out of 279 students from the 14 senior middle schools, only 153 qualified. Of 1,871 students from the 16 junior middle schools, a total of 1,224 successfully passed the tests.

The Central Observatory is arranging to open a special Meteorological Class in Nanking this autumn.

The 14th annual conference of the Chinese Association of Vocational Education, which recently closed in Nanking, has despatched a telegram to General Chiang Kai-shek stating that the conference has resolved to redouble its efforts for the promotion of vocational education in the next three years.

Successful Students Still Have Ordeals Before Them

The Tientsin *Ta Kung Pao* comments: "It should be borne in mind that not all Chinese can afford to send their children to middle schools, and that many of those who participated in the recent joint examinations, came from families who must have experienced considerable difficulty in raising the necessary funds for their education. It is feared that some of those who failed will be so disappointed and discouraged that they may be driven to take their own lifes. As a matter of fact, one case of suicide has already been reported; a Hunan girl student killing herself after she had discovered that she had failed in the provincial joint examination. While we commiserate those who failed, we cannot see that all is now smooth sailing for the successful students, for they have yet to tackle the entrance examinations of universities and colleges. To pass the joint examination for senior middle school students does not mean that the successful candidate can enter a university

to college without taking another entrance examination; it merely means that he has been allowed by the Government to graduate."

The Peiping *Chen Pao* comments:—"In view of the fact that the recent examinations were fairly conducted, those schools which fared badly in the results cannot lay the blame for the failure of their students to the door of the examiners, nor can they plead that their students are less intellectually gifted than those of other schools. We wonder what are the feelings of those students who have failed—also of their teacher and parents. If there is still some social conscience left and if the Government is really interested in the welfare of the younger generation, we are sure that something will be done against those schools which have betrayed the trust and confidence of the parents of their students. The joint examinations have proved their utility as a means of testing the intellectual powers of thousands of middle school students, but the results failed to provide any clue to their moral and physical development."

The Ministry of Education has telegraphed to the Bureau of Social Welfare of the Peiping municipal government, ordering it to take action against those private middle schools whose students made a poor showing in the recent joint examinations for this year's graduates.

Chang Chung-lu, president of Honan Univeristy, at Kaifeng, has handed his resignation to the Honan Provincial Government, and gone to Peiping. Hsu Hsu-sheng, former president of Peiping Women's Normal University, and Feng Chih-sheng, professor of Tsing Hua University, are mentioned as likely successors. More than two hundred new college graduates have concentrated at Kaifeng to hunt jobs. The Honan Provincial Government recently passed a resolution that all new college graduates should be assigned do some practical work in various government organs at Kaifeng for three months. Those who achieve the best record will be given positions. More than 160 of the applicants are Honan University men.

Geneva Report Pays Tribute to Dr. Wang Shih-chieh

The Intellectual Cooperation Committee of the League of Nations at Geneva July 18 discussed the report of M. Maurette, the noted French educationist, on his mission to China. The report pays a tribute to the "breadth and profundity of views" of Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, Minister of Education, in the work of intellectual cooperation. It then quotes figures showing the tremendous increase in the number of adult students since 1928 and suggests that the development of a spirit of research would be desirable in the case of students of higher education. The Committee also heard the additional explanations presented by Professor Langevin, of the College of France, on the four experts who went to China, on the request of the Nanking government for the purpose of studying the problem of the reorganization of public education in China.

"Boxer Indemnity" Students Will Leave for England August 21

The Director of the Office of the Board of Trustees of the Boxer Indemnity Fund July 24 announced the results of the 1934 examinations for scholarships to England. Altogether there were 425 applicants for the examinations, which were held simultaneously in Nanking and Peking from July 11 to 13.

Out of the 31 scholarships offered, 26 have been awarded on the basis of the results of the competitive examination. The following are the successful candidates:—

Geodesy:—Chen Yung-ling, Tung Chung-lin, Hsia Chien Pai, Wang Chih-cho.

Civil Engineering:—Chou Tsung-lien, Chang You-ling, Tung Ta-hsung. Mechanical Engineering:—Ko Yuan-heng. Aeronautics:—Ling Chih-bing. Naval Architecture:—Chen Chong-hui. Metallurgy:—Shaw Ziang-wa, Chiu Yu-chih. Medicine:—Wu Tsai-tung. Public Health:—Miss Wu Jung-lien.

Geography:—Ting Su, Lin Chao, Yuen Shou-chweng, Chung Tao-ming. Physics:—Chu Yin-sien, Li Kwoh-ting, Tsien Ling-chao. Mathematics:—Chow Hung-ching, Tang Pei-chung.

Western History:—Yang Jien-pien. English Literature:—Miss Yu Da-yuen. Economics:—Wu Chi-yang.

The scholarship students will sail from Shanghai for England on August 21 in the s.s. *Ranpura*.

The commencement exercises for the 1st class of cadets of the military academy at Yentong, Canton, were held July 30. General Chen Chi-tang, Commander of the Kwangtung Provincial Forces and concurrently President of the Academy, inspected the cadets and delivered the commencement address.

Reception at New Asia Hotel to Be Given to Students Going Abroad

A joint reception for 100 Chinese students going abroad will be given on August 12, at 4.30 p. m. in the New Asia Hotel. Mayor Wu will be invited to preside over the meeting. The hosts of the reception are: the World's Chinese Students' Federation, the Bureau of Education of Greater Shanghai, American University Club, British Returned Students' Club, Tsing Hua Alumni Club, China Institute of International Relations, Shanghai Civic Association, Foreign policy Association, Secondary School Teachers Club, Private School Teachers Association, the *Shun Pao*, *Sin Wan Pao*, *China Times*, *China Press*, *Evening News*, *Min Pao*, *Morning Post*, *Chung Hwa Daily News*, *China Critic*, Chiao Tung University, Chi Nan University, Futon University, Kwang Hwa University, Chi Siu Girls School, Commercial Press, Chung Hwa Book Co., World Book Co., and the Great Eastern Book Co. The students will sail from Shanghai for the United States by the *President Hoover* August 14.

British Hold Maneuvers Beyond Great Wall, Despite Japanese Protest

A *Reuter* message from London July 27 stated that the recent incident at Shanhaikwan, when difficulties arose between the British authorities at Tientsin and the Kwantung army headquarters regarding the movement of British troops in the Shanhaikwan area, was likely to be settled in a friendly manner by the authorities on the spot. At the time of the incident the British troops were proceeding outside the Great Wall at Shanhaikwan for training on a ground specially suitable for the purpose. This had been their practice every year since the Boxer troubles.

A special dispatch from Peiping August 1 in the *China Press* stated that 200 British soldiers began the annual training on the grounds beyond the Great Wall August 1, despite Japanese protests. Prior to the commencement of the maneuvers now being held both by the Briish and Japanese armies outside and inside of Shanhaikwan, a letter was addressed to the British commandant in Tientsin by the Kwantung Army Headquarters asking that the foreign powers with troops in China should discontinue their practice of proceeding to Shanhaikwan for training. A similar letter was addressed to the French Garrison commander in Tientsin. Both British and French commandants refused to comply with the Japanese request, pointing out that the annual maneuvers in Shanhaikwan area are provided for in the Boxer Protocol and inasmuch as neither France nor Great Britain has recognized "Manchukuo," the Boxer Protocol still holds good.

Commenting on the incident, the Tokyo *Kokumin* expressed doubts whether Britain would really act so defiantly of the wishes of Japan and Manchukuo. It is quite true, said the Tokyo journal that Britain had not yet recognized Manchukuo, nor was it likely that she would do so in the immediate future. The *Kokumin* commented: "It is an obvious fact that the Empire of Manchukuo is in being and that the new State is making steady progress. The Powers must also recognize the fact, however unpalatable to them, that there is a daily growth of intimacy between Japan and Manchukuo. In such circumstances, the decision of the British garrison is tantamount to a defiance of the will of Japan and Manchukuo, independently of the logic of its contention. Britain, like other Powers, has been in the habit of lodging protests with either Manchukuo or Japan, and not with the Nanking Government, in regard to incidents in Manchukuo. It does little credit to Britain to regard Manchukuo as part of China when it suits her convenience, and to conduct negotiations with Manchukuo or Japan about incidents in Manchukuo, when she sees the advantage of that procedure. She cannot at least escape the charge of inconsistency. Because of India and Australia, Britain ought to be circumspect in her treatment of Pacific problems. She may afford to defy Manchukuo, but can she gain anything by taking an inconsiderate attitudewards to Japan?"

Quiet Comes to Vienna After Dolfuss Assassination

The assassination of the Austrian Chancellor Dollfuss in Vienna last week by Nazi conspirators did not result in a change of government. The Nazi revolt was crushed. The reaction throughout other countries in Europe was generally that Austria's aspirations to an independent existence should be supported. A large Italian force (about 50,000) was assembled near the Austrian border following the Dollfuss assassination. Herr Hitler has appointed Dr. Franz von Papen as envoy to Austria, to succeed Dr. Kurt Rieth, who was recalled ostensibly on the ground that he had intervened at the time of the Dollfuss assassination, without instructions. Herr Hitler for the moment has apparently abandoned the Austrian Nazis. A general European newspaper comment was that Hitler was doubtless in sympathy with the Nazi outbreak in Austria, but when he saw the general reaction throughout Europe he decided to confine his activities to Germany. Press opinion generally is that there is no prospect at the moment of a general European war.

Prince Rudig von Starhemberg, Vice Chancellor, was appointed temporarily to succeed the late Dr. Dollfuss as the head of the government. He stated in a broadcast address July 27 that Austria will not agree to any compromise with the National Socialist (Nazis) and will continue the policy of full independence proclaimed and followed by the slain Chancellor. "Austria,"

Prince von Starhemberg said, "is Europe's barricade, erected both against the international Bolshevism and against the 20th century's barbarity. We are not the ones who caused the conflict with Germany," he exclaimed. "We owe it to the memory of Dr. Dollfuss," he added, to bring to a successful conclusion his task of upholding Austria's independence. We are firmly determined not to sacrifice any part of the late Chancellor's program, and not to compromise our independence by granting any concessions to the Nazis."

New Chancellor Appointed

A fierce fight ensued behind the scenes for the vacant Chancellorship, for which there were four principal candidates. The first was Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg, leader of the Peasants' Front and Minister of Education, who held the reins of government for brief 24 hours following the murder of Dr. Dollfuss. He is 39 years old, a strong Catholic and an ardent monarchist. The second was Prince von Starhemberg, who commands the Heimwehr, or Home Guards, a Fascist force some 300,000 strong. The third was Gen. Karl Vaugoin, a former "strong man," who was at one time Minister of War, while the fourth was Herr Richard Schmitz, Burgomaster of Vienna. Prince Starhemberg, an ardent admirer of Signor Benito Mussolini of Italy, is demanding that Austria should be made a full-blooded Fascist State on Italian lines. In the end Dr. Schuschnigg won out. His appointment as Chancellor was announced July 30 by President Miklas, who ignored the demands of the Heimwehr leaders. The new Cabinet is a compromise. Vienna, at least temporarily, remains quiet.

Martial law was proclaimed July 28 in Salzburg, 155 miles southwest of Vienna, owing to fresh disturbances. Peace was restored on the same date throughout Corinthia with the capture of the last Nazi stronghold, Bleiburg, after heavy fighting, in which the Styrian Heimwehr took part. The Nazis, aided by the Austrian legionnaries, under the command of Count von Rheinsdorf, who crossed the frontier from Praevali, in Jugoslavia, into Corinthia, put up a stout resistance, but they were finally routed by the better equipped Government forces and withdrew to the Jugoslav frontier. In the meantime, Dr. Anton Rintelen, Austrian Ambassador at Rome, is believed to have played a leading part in the recent revolt. Herr Brande, who was recently dismissed from his post of police president, has committed suicide.

Otto Parietta, a former soldier, confessed to having murdered the late Chancellor. He and an accomplice were tried by court martial, found guilty and immediately executed.

The Strong Arm in Germany

Editor, *China Weekly Review* :—

The executions of June 30 are as chaotic as everything in Germany of to-day. The victims were charged with things as different as high-treason, homosexuality, corruption, ill-treating of prisoners. They belong to factions entirely different from each other. Obviously, the Nazi-leaders enjoy killing and perhaps even a considerable part of the nation does. But there are certain limits. It is a different matter to kill such "underhuman" beings as Socialists, Communists and Jews than to kill Nazis and high officials of the pre-war regime. In doing so, the Nazi-leaders doubtless terrified for the first time the population as a whole. And this may be a step towards the end of glorious Nazi-rule. And besides, the German nation, carefully isolated from truth in general, for the first time had the occasion to realize the weakness of the regime. What will come out of it, nobody can tell. Maybe nomarchy, maybe bolshevism, maybe even a real democracy. And now, let's look to the moral of this bloody business. Some time ago, a little East-Prussian village witnessed tragic events. A Polish agrarian worker named Jakubowski, a poor half-illiterate fellow, was charged with murder, sentenced to death and finally beheaded. After the execution it had to be realized that some errors had taken place and that the executed man probably was innocent. Within a few days, the "Jakubowski case" grew to a political and moral question of the first order. Justice as a whole seemed to be compromised. The fate of a poor half-idiot was sufficient cause to stir up the feelings of the entire nation, for the sake of justice. Such was, roughly speaking, the state of public morality in pre-Nazi Germany. In 1934, 77 human beings lost their lives within 24 hours. In reality, the number must have been considerably higher. Not the murderers, but the foreign correspondents, who, performing their duties, reported the bloody events were considered to be "gunmen" by Mr. Goebbels. Those who criticize the murders will be punished. The turpidity of the blood-bath is equalled by the turpidity of withholding the names of the victims and inventing absurd stories about them, that some of them "resisted arrest" or "committed suicide". No Attorney General will prosecute the murderers, as they have government power; and by special decree their action was declared to be "legal". That is the public morality of 1934 in Nazi-Germany. And on top of this has come the murder of Chancellor Dollfuss by Nazis in Austria.

JUSTICE.

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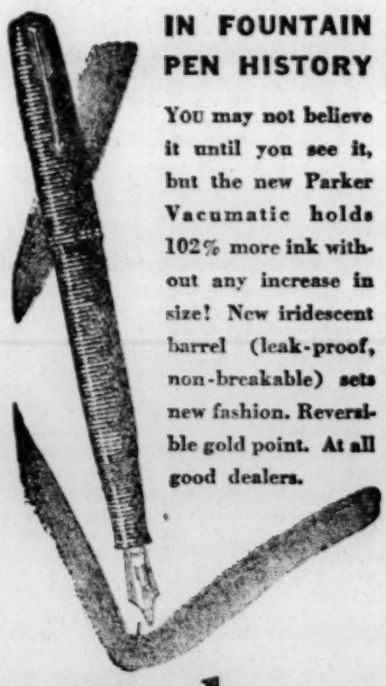

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Tientsin Mining Exhibition Shows Great Strides by China in Metallurgical Field

(By The Review's Tientsin Correspondent)

A VISIT to the National Mining and Metallurgical Exhibition, now open at Tientsin, reveals that, in recent years, great strides foward have been made by China in her mining, steel, iron, and chemical industries, as well as in the realm of pure science. The exhibition is jointly sponsored by the Ministries of Industry and Education, and has, since its opening a month ago, attracted crowds of inquisitive persons of all ages and nationalities. The exhibition is situated in the compound of Peyang University, outside of Tientsin, and occupies several spacious buildings and sheds, some of them specially erected for this purpose.

The visit to the exhibition discloses the fact that the National Government and the private concerns, which take part in it, have spared no efforts or money in making it as thorough and comprehensive as possible, and those who have devoted a day for the examination of wonderful articles displayed in it have received a full return of the time they spent at the exhibition. The vastness of the ground covered and the multitude of articles displayed gives one the idea that such enterprises are rarely duplicated.

Upon arriving at the exhibition, the visitors are led into a three story building, housing the samples of mining and mineral wealth of China. Here, in a score of large rooms, you see countless samples of rocks, stones, ores, minerals, and sands, that have even a remote value to mankind, all arranged, classified, and labelled in such a way as to bring home even to a layman the importance of every specimen either individually or together with its class. Many maps, diagrams, and sketches, hanging from the walls, give a graphic illustration as to the geographic distribution of every mineral or ore, together with its chemical or physical properties. For instance, one of these diagrams shows that, in 1931, in the production of gold, China occupied but a thirteenth place in the family of nations with her output of 110,000 oz. of gold in that year, first and second place being held by South Africa and Canada, respectively. In the production of silver, in the same year, China was also pitifully behind, occupying with her 1,000,000 oz. of silver, eleventh place (Mexico and the U.S. led the world in that year). Nor was she lucky in the production of copper, occupying the last place in the family of nations.

Coal and Iron Development in China

Coal and iron seem to be two principal products that have a definite development in China. The Kailan Coal Mines, which seem to dominate the coal market of China, have a separate building for their exhibits. Here, the visitors are shown a complete cross-cut of a shaft, with all its rail and other means of conveying coal from the underground to the surface. Several samples of coal, of every form and color, are exhibited with the labels showing the use of every grade, i.e. whether it is for engines, coking purposes, or mere household use. Scores of photographs give a graphic picture of all multi-sided activities of these famous mines.

In respect of iron mining and steel industry, attention is called to the exhibit of the Liukhoow Mining Co., Shenkiaki, Hupei, China, which displayed a model of its blast furnaces, together with samples of its manufactures. From a booklet, issued by the company, it appears that, in the year ending on January 11, 1934, the mine turned out altogether 30,331 tons of pig iron, a fairly good output for infant industry. The works turn out steam radiators, locomotive cylinders, water pipes and their fittings, fly-wheels, etc., samples of which are displayed. Judging from appearance, these articles seem to be not inferior to those of foreign make. Incidentally it should be remarked that, if a purely Chinese concern is able to turn out such articles, it is hoped that China will be producing, in the near future, her own cannons, greatly needed by her.

Persons having interest in the sciences relating to the earlier history of the earth and organic life, are treated to a number of exhibits, showing step by step how life became possible on our globe, first, in the sea, and then on the shore. Numerous fossils are so arranged and classified as to give a clear idea as to the evolution of organic life from epoch to epoch, culminating in the appearance of mammalia and man. The maps and diagrams, hanging from the walls, illustrate the enormous work being done now by the Geological Survey of China, Peiping, in discovering and classifying the geological and fossil treasures of this country.

Passing from fossil to fossil, illustrating the evolution of life from a tiny *Lingulella Kayseri* (from Luanhsien, Hopei) of Cambrian epoch to the giant rhinoceros of the Pleitocine Period, we come to remains of a "Peking Man," discovered by W. C. Pei on December 2, 1929, near Peiping, and represented at the exhibition by casts of two skulls and a number of bones. Even a layman is surprised that the skulls, to belong to grown-ups, are too small in size (according to records, they belong, respectively, to a boy of 13 years old, and to a girl of 15 years old), that they are unusually thick, and have almost beastlike foreheads. A jaw bone, exhibited with them, is also surprisingly massive, chinless, and would indicate that the man did not possess the faculties of articulate speech.

Together with the bones of a *Sinantropus*, are exhibited a number of his implements, both made of flints and animal bones. Judging by the method of making these implements, the man stood on the lowest stage of development. In the same cave of Choukoutien, the remains of several tigers, hyenas, and rhinoceras were found, all of which undoubtedly were the worst enemies of the ape-man.

Outstanding Educational Exhibits

Of educational exhibits, a mention should be made of the following :—

(1) Mining Museum, founded by Professor A. C. Terril, and now in charge of Professor Chieh Ho. It has numerous cross-cuts of various charts, in every possible stage of development, a glance at which gives almost a striking idea of how shafts are being dug, supported by beams, and connected with other shafts and the surface by means of a complicated system of hand, horse or electric driven carts on tiny rails. Numerous models of hoists, air-blowers, pumps, etc., complete the museum. There is a vivid cross-section of the Colorado Gold Mines, illustrating how man, in ceaseless hunt after gold, excavates pit after pit, and brings out, by means of complicated machinery, the ore to the surface, where it goes through further processes before it yields its precious ingredient.

(2) High Temperature Furnaces. According to the description of these furnaces, each of them, after having been fired for four hours, is capable of producing the temperature of 1,100°-1,200° C., a temperature sufficient for smelting all important ores. In an adjoining room, various instruments, necessary for smelting ores, are exhibited, including sensitive balances for weighing tiny articles up to 0.005 milligram (products of Wm. Ainsworth & Son, Denver Col., U.S.A.).

(3) Ore Dressing Laboratory. It occupies a spacious house, containing the complicated machinery for crushing ore and detaching therefrom all valuable ingredients, as gold, silver, copper, etc. This is done through passing the ore pulp over a brass sheet, amalgamated with mercury, which catches all the ingredients mentioned, a process worthy of admiration. The water and air processes of detaching valuable ingredients are also prominently displayed.

The description of electrical, chemical, mechanical, and other laboratories would unnecessarily tax our space, therefore I omit it altogether, coming right up to the German section of the exhibition, where many German concerns, doing business in China, have exhibited various machinery and instruments necessary for mining and metallurgical purposes. Their names follow ;—

(1) Hugo Dau & Co., Tientsin, manufacturers of all kinds of machinery for mining. According to a booklet, specially issued by the firm, the company has supplied a number of Chinese coal and iron mining companies with complete machinery for use in shafts as well as in the works.

(2) Schmidt & Co., Tientsin, manufacturers of the mining laboratory instruments, as metallographic, polarizing, and dressing microscopes, etc.

(3) Carl Wolff & Co., manufacturers of draftsman's instruments.

(4) Carlowitz & Co., representatives of various steel works in Germany.

In this section, among other exhibits attention is attracted to those of the China Electric Co., Siemssen & Co., A.E.G. Electric Co., the Shingming Trading Co., the description of whose exhibits would require too much space. It is noteworthy that Japan, although claiming exclusive interests in Chinese economic development, has exhibited nothing; she has not "helped" China in this field.

Tientsin, July 28, 1934.

How the Japanese Create "News"

The is following how the Japanese Kokutsu News Agency reported the murder of the Russian youth Chugen :

Tientsin, July 21 (*Kokutsu*).—Two Russian youths, Z. Yudin, 19, and V. Saitikoff, 15, at 11.00 a.m., July 20, were attacked by an armed bandit while on the road leading to the Golf Course, in the French Concession. Yudin resisted the attack and was shot dead. The bandit escaped in a motor-car, taken from Saltikoff.

The facts of the case were as follows (as reported by the *North China Star* and all other Tientsin newspapers) :—The incident took place in the 3rd Special Area, the former Russian Concession (not in the French Concession), shortly after noon (not at 11.00 a.m.), the victim's name was S. Chugen (not Z. Yudin), a Tartar (not a Russian), they did not resist the attack, and, lastly, they were riding not in a motor-car, but on bicycles (nowadays it is not common that the Russians would have motor-cars).

Proposed Manchukuo Tariff Will Give Japanese Preference

Preparations are being made by the Manchukuo Government for a second tariff revision. It is stated that the existing Manchukuo tariff, which was instituted in the old regime, is in many cases designed to reject foreign articles, especially Japanese. Last summer the Manchukuo Government effected a revision, but there are still many items which, the Japanese feel, call for immediate adjustment. The Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry some time ago submitted a written recommendation to the Manchukuo Government in this connection. The Japanese (Manchukuo) Government thinks it high time that it effected tariff revision on a large scale. The new duties are to be applied to countries who have not recognized Manchukuo—in other words it will mean outright preferential rates for Japanese goods.

Manchukuo Gold Mining Co. Investigates Mineral Resources

The Manchukuo Gold Mining Company, which monopolizes the right of operating new gold mines in North Manchuria has nine parties in the field investigating the status of mineral resource in that region. Tamiya Kitamura, managing director and chief engineer of the concern, was in Tokyo last week to make arrangements with the military and the Overseas Ministry to push the enterprise.

Foreign Minister Hirota to Visit Manchukuo

K. Hirota, Minister for Foreign Affairs, has decided to make an inspection trip to Manchuria in the near future in order to establish a new policy towards the new state. Mr. Hirota's trip to Manchukuo is expected to be made before the preliminary naval talks in London are resumed in October. He may be accompanied by Mr. Satoh, Ambassador to France, who is returning early in August. Meanwhile the Foreign Minister has ordered M. Tani, Councillor to the Changchun Embassy, to return to Tokyo to make a report on the situation.

Mr. Hirota Refuses to Entertain Counter Offer on C.E.R.

Koki Hirota, Japanese foreign minister, July 25 conferred with Ting Shih-yuan, Manchukuo Minister to Tokyo, regarding his recent interview with Mr. Yurenev, Soviet Ambassador, regarding the Chinese Eastern Railway sales negotiations. When Mr. Yureneff called on Mr. Hirota July 30 with a counter-proposal regarding the C. E. R. saler Mr. Hirota refused to entertain it. Manchukuo had made an offer and it was up to the Soviet government either to reject or accept it, Mr. Hirota said.

32 Soviet Employees of C.E.R. Deported by Harbin Authorities

Thirty-two Soviet citizens, employees of the Chinese Eastern Railway, were recently deported to Russia for being implicated in Communist activities. Several of them were alleged to have been members of communist "cells" and played an important part in local Soviet circles. These men were arrested several months ago and it is affirmed by Manchurian police officials that the majority would have received long sentences of imprisonment if they had been brought up for trial. As, however, they came under the terms of an amnesty, it was decided to deport them to the U.S.S.R.

Bandits Continue to Wreck C.E.R. Trains

A Japanese military freight train was wrecked July 25, at a point on the Chinese Eastern Railway between Imienpo and Hailin, by bandits who removed rails from the track. The bandits opened fire on the derailed train but were repulsed by Japanese guards. One Japanese officer was killed and three Japanese and three Manchukuo soldiers were wounded in the engagement. Altogether seven wagons were smashed. A Russian fireman disappeared after the encounter, and it is feared that he has been carried away by the bandits. The attack came so suddenly that the Japanese garrison had no time to prepare, and a desperate fight took place before the insurgents were repulsed. Another report stated that the bandit suppression forces under Lieut. Miyazaki experienced a terrific encounter with about 600 insurgents at a point five li south of Tungning, Kirin, on July 24. The Japanese defeated the bandits after reinforcements had arrived from neighboring towns, Fifty bandits were killed while the Japanese suffered six injuries. Another train outrage occurred in Manchuria July 28, when bandits destroyed the track and wrecked a passenger train, proceeding westward, 21 miles west of Imienpo. The locomotive and five carriages telescoped and crashed over the embankment.

Japanese reports state that about 150 persons, including many Soviet soldiers, were killed or injured when anti-Soviet elements attacked and overturned a Soviet military train at Serenhasen near Lake Baikal on the night of July 24. The military train, carrying troops from Dauria, was attacked suddenly before the soldiers had an opportunity to defend themselves.

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Yet another outrage occurred on the C.E.R. July 31. Employing their usual methods, a party of brigands tampered with the fishplates at a point 30 miles west of Hengtaohotze, with the result that a freight train bound for Pogranitchnaya was derailed. Much damage was done to nine freight cars which, with the locomotive, comprised the train, but there were no casualties, the crew escaping unhurt.

Reported Mutiny at Yingkow

According to the *China Evening News*, 400 "Manchukuo" troops stationed at Yingkow mutinied following the arrest of their commander, Wang Tien-chung, by the Japanese on the charge of befriending the Chinese Volunteers. The mutineers disarmed more than a 100 Japanese troops stationed in the vicinity and shot to death several dozens of them, including a number, of officers. As soon as the mutiny became known, the Japanese military authorities declared martial law in the affected area and enforced a blockade at the port. The situation there was stated to be shrouded in mystery, it not being known what was happening to the mutineers.

Plague Epidemic Appears in Manchuria

Thirty-two persons have died of plague in Manchuria this year, 25 at Paiyintala and seven in the Nungan district. The sanitation office of the South Manchuria Railway Company at Dairen last year received notice of the outbreak of plague cases two months after the first fatality, and only after 200 lives had been lost. The plague alarm having been raised earlier this year, medical authorities believe they have been placed at an advantage to combat the epidemic. Special medical corps are already at work at Paiyintala, Chengchiatun, Changwu, Tahushan, Chengchiatun, Taonan and Ssupingkai.

Dairen Studies Plan to Develop Harbor with Yen 180,000,000

A Dairen harbor development plan, costing Yen 180,000,000 and envisaging an annual port traffic of 20,000,000 tons, 50 years hence, is under discussion by the authorities of said port. The development plan is being considered in view of the steady growth in population and producing capacity of Manchuria and Mongolia, for which regions Dairen is a natural gateway.

Mukden Cotton Mills to Be Merged with Chosen Concern

A recent Mukden message stated that it has been decided that the Mukden Cotton Spinning Co. and the Yingkow Cotton Mill, which are under the same management, are to merge with the Chosen Cotton Spinning Co. in said city. The new concern, to be formed out of the merger, will be known as the Yingkow Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd., to be capitalized at 3 million yen. Both of the above-mentioned cotton mills were formerly Chinese-owned.

Japanese to Open Steel Plants in Manchuria

Japanese industrialists are taking steps to promote steel pipe manufacturing companies in Manchuria. Kiyoshi Nonaka, former governor of the Bank of Chosen, is forming a company to be called the Manchukuo Steel Pipe Co. scheduled to be capitalized at Yen 5,000,000 with its factory at Yinkow. Gonshiro Kubota, a prominent iron manufacturer of Japan, is also going to establish a similar company. The Nippon Steel Pipe Co. is also planning to establish a sister company in Manchuria, on a bigger scale than that at home, under joint investment with the Anshan Steel Materials Co.

With the financial backing of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, a British investment company, which has its head office in Tientsin, has opened an office at the South City Market in the foreign settlement of Mukden.

The Manchukuo Department of Industry has decided to import 700 Merino sheep for breeding purposes from America early next spring.

Elaborate preparations are under way on the part of officials of the Commercial Affairs Section of the Manchukuo Department of Industry for an exposition to be held in 1936 to commemorate the establishment of the Manchukuo monarchy.

The Central Bank of Manchukuo, which is continuing its policy of redeeming the old notes of the Chang regime, has withdrawn notes to a value 800,000 yuan during the first 26 days of July.

Emperor Kang Teh to Visit Japan Next April

Emperor Kangte of Manchukuo will visit Japan in April next year, the Imperial Household Department was informally notified July 26.

German and French Mail Comes by Way of Manchuria

German and French mail addressed to China is now being routed through Manchukuo *Rengo* says both the German and French postal administrations decided on using this route in spite of the opposition of the Nanking Government, which still adheres to its policy of directing European mail from China via Suez or America.

Bandits Chiefs Pledge Allegiance to Japanese Army Unit

Japanese reports stated that because, they were unable to offer further resistance against the bandit-extermination campaign launched by Japanese and Manchukuo troops, Chao Lu, Wu Tuan, Ssu Chi-hao, Tien Hu, and Nan Hsia, bandit chiefs with more than 800 followers who had been extremely active in Panahin-hsien, have pledged allegance to the Japanese Army unit stationed in the district.

China Sent No Spies Sent to Manchuria

In connection with a Mukden report that the Manchukuo authorities have issued an order for the sixteen Chinese who are alleged to be spies sent to Manchuria from Peiping, the Peiping Military Council July 30 issued a categorical denial of the report, saying that nobody had ever been sent to Manchuria by that Council. The Mukden report was characterized as ridiculous.

100-KW Broadcasting Apparatus to Be Installed at Changchun

Dr. Yasujiro Niwa of the Nippon Electric Company, has completed a 100 kilowatt radio broadcasting apparatus to be installed at the Changchun Broadcasting Station during August. This is the most powerful apparatus ever built in Japan. The set is understood to rank first in the Orient, surpassing the 50 kilowatt apparatus installed at the Nanking Broadcasting Station and claimed to be the most powerful in this part of the world.

Opening Of Zafa-Harbin Line to Be Delayed One Month

Formal opening of the Lafa-Harbin Railway to general traffic scheduled to take place on August 1, will be delayed for about a month, owing to damage caused at many places on the line by continued heavy rains and the overflowing of the Lalin River,.

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2,000 Chinese, 500 Japanese Troops Killed in North Manchuria Land Dispute

A special dispatch from Shanghai in the *New York Times* June 2 stated that the peasant uprising in the Ilan district near Chiamussu in Northeastern Manchuria had been quelled only after the killing of more than 2,000 Chinese peasants and villagers. The death toll of Japanese soldiers was officially announced as only seventy-five, but a high Japanese official at Mukden admitted the Japanese losses were nearer 500 than the announced figure. The outbreak arose because of the new railway the Japanese plan to build from Tunhua north to the Sungari River and the Japanese desire to have only Japanese and Korean farmers own the lands in the railway zone five miles on each side of the tracks in the belief that Chinese peasants would be more likely to shelter than to oppose bandits.

In pursuance of this scheme all tilte deeds were called in for a new registration but many of the settlers possessed no deeds and resented the order. When the peasants returned to headquarters and demanded newly registered deeds, they say that instead they were offered sums of money for the sale of the land, and declared the purchase prices offered were entirely inadequate, whereupon they refused to sell. Rioitng followed attempts to dispossess them. A fanatical organization, called the Red Spears, fanned the resentment of the farmers, with the result that the Japanese garrison was ambushed and slain.

A punitive expedition of eight truckloads of Japanese troops was sent to the district to restore order and also was ambushed, the only survivors being two white Russian chauffeurs who escaped to Harbin. One of the survivors said that when the caravan of trucks entered a gully the firing began. The Japanese troops dismounted and charged, but were slain to the last man. Several later engagements resulted in heavy losses on both sides, but the superior numbers and equipment of the Japanese finally quelled the uprising and dispersed the large groups of opponents.

"Russia Moves Toward the Right," Says U. S. Manufacturer

"Soviet Russia is one of the few countries in the world that is currently moving toward the right," said Max Epstein, chairman of General American Transportation Corporation, who recently returned to the United States from an extensive European trip. He reports that during the past year there has gradually come about an important change in the system of remuneration there. The original theory of equal pay for every one, on which the Soviet Union was founded, has entirely disappeared. Today there exists a range of from 150 to 3,000 roubles a month in pay checks. In addition, there is a growing tendency for the workers lower down in the scale to look up to their superiors in industrial institutions. As a result the Russians are gradually building up class distinctions of which they are themselves are probably not conscious. This trend will in the nature of events finally result in Soviet Russia becoming a semi-capitalist state, Mr. Epstein said.

New Administration Divisions of the Soviet Far East

The Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR issued a decree July 25 establishing new administrative divisions of the Far Eastern territory of the USSR, as follows: Ussurisk region with the center at Nikolsk-Ussurisk, Habarovsk region with the center at Habarovsk, Zeisk region with the center at Rukhlovo, Nijneamursk region with the center at Nicolayevsk. These regions shall be placed under the direct

supervision and control of the Far Eastern Executive Committee. The Chukotsk national district will be included into the Kamchatka region.

Two destroyers of the Polish Navy, *Burza* and *Vicher* visited Leningrad on an official visit July 21. Most cordial speeches were exchanged between Polish and Soviet officials.

The Anglo-American Institute organized by the Society of Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries (VOKS) at the Moscow University was formally opened July 24.

The Soviet press reports exceptional success in the collection of silk cocoons this year. Fifteen thousand tons of cocoons had already been stored by July 15, out of a total of 15,500 tons to be stored during 1934.

Japanese Embassy Inquires About Kim Zayen's Case

The Councillor of the Japanese Embassy in Moscow, Mr. Sako, having approached the acting chief of the 2nd Eastern Department of the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Yushkevich, concerning the case of the Korean Kim Zayen who was convicted recently for espionage and wrecking activities on railways, the latter informed Mr. Sako July 27 that Kim who had arrived from Manchuria, had filed an application with the Soviet authorities on September 5, 1928 asking to be granted Soviet citizenship, and was granted the citizenship of the U.S.S.R. on October 10, 1929. Consequently, any question raised by the Japanese Embassy was irrelevant.

A conference between Secretary of State Hull; Assistant Secretary of State, Moore; and M. Troyanovsky, Soviet envoy at Washington, July 26, resulted in an amicable discussion of settling outstanding debts owed the United States by Russia.

The port of Archangel is developing into an important base of ship-building for the Arctic. Over 100 small and large wooden vessels are under construction in the shipyards of said city.

The newly built Habarovsk oil-cracking plant has started the refining of the Sahalin oil which is shipped to Habarovsk from Sahalin in barges across the Tartar Strait and then along the lower course of Amur river.

Two American exprets, Dr. Westover and Dr. Enlow of the American Department of Agriculture, arrived in Kazakstan this week on a scientific expedition for the study of local drought resisting grasses.

Arson in Ural Plant Allegedly Planned by Foreign Experts

The trial of the case of arson in the forge department of the Urals machine-building plant commenced at Sverdlovsk July 21. The evidence disclosed that a counter-revolutionary organization was created at the plant by former chief engineer, G. Filler, already at the time of construction of the plant. After Filler's death, the organization was headed by his assistant, Balandin. The indictment alleged that the arson was carried out under instruction from the foreign specialist with the object of putting the plant out of order and securing new orders for the concern. All of the accused pleaded guilty. Five were sentenced to death July 31.

Netherlands Indies Restrictions Arouse Japanese Ire

Aroused over an alleged breach of faith by the Netherlands Indies government in imposing an embargo against Japanese-made domestic China, the Nipponese delegation to the inter-governmental trade negotiations at Batavia threatened to withdraw from the conference. The embargo, applicable for six months, is designed to keep japanese-made chinaware imports to the Dutch Far-Eastern possesions down to their 1933 level.

All the Japanese importers of piece-goods and chinaware in Java rushed to Batavia from all parts of the island July 27 to held a meeting to formulate a policy to counter the restrictions by the authorities of the Netherlands Indies authorities. Simultaneously with the vigorous protest that has been filed by the Japanese representatives in Batavia against the sudden imposition of an embargo on the Japanese-made chinaware by the Netherlands East Indies authorities, Japanese official circles discussed counter-measures. The Nagoya Export Union Aug. 1 decided to suspend all chinaware shipments. to the N.E.I.

Chapu Beach Remains Closed to Public

The Chinese authorities at Chapu, the summer resort recently developed, mostly by foreign interests, continue to refuse to allow public access to the beach. Two foreigners, one of them owning a house at Chapu Beach, visited the area last week. They reported that, while the fence across the road has been removed, it has been replaced by a gate. The foreign house-owner was allowed to visit his house, merely to see that everything was in order. He was flatly refused perimssion to return to it to stay. A representative of the contractor who has charge of the building operations on the Automobile Club of China's new premises there visited the work. When he asked the Pinghu magistrate if work was to be allowed to proceed on the club building, the magistrate stated that he had no orders to stop the building operations. He added, however, the warning that the club must consider themselves as acting entirely on their own responsibility if they continue with the work.

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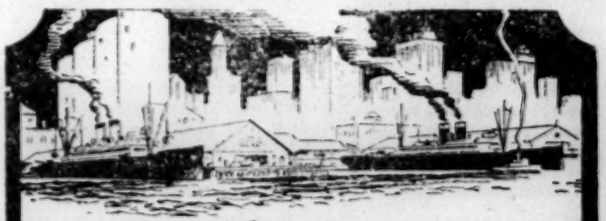

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Eurasia Aviation Corporation Manager Tours Kansu and Sinkiang

Li Ching-tsung, managing-director of the Eurasia Aviation Corporation, is making a tour of Kansu and Sinkiang provinces with a view to extending the airmail service to Tacheng on the Sinkiang-Russian border. Following an inspection of the Lan chow-Ninghsia airmail, Mr. Li proceeded to Tihwa, capital of Sinkiang Province, for an interview with General Sheng Shih-tsai with regard to resuming the airmail to Tihwa and then as far as Tacheng with a view to linking up with the airline to Berlin. During his conference with the Sinkiang army commander, Mr. Li pointed out that the operation of the Tihwa-Tacheng section by Sinkiang, independent of the Eurasia Aviation Corporation, would constitute a violation of the contract reached with Germany governing the operating of the Eurasia Airmail and would also be detrimental to the aviation interests from the standpoint of the Chinese government.

Plans have been drawn up by the Southwest Aviation Company for the inauguration of an air service between Nanning in Kwangsi and Kweiyang in Kweichow. Airfields at the two places are now under construction and they are both expected to be completed before the end of this month. One of the Stinson planes ordered for the new service arrived in Canton July 27.

General Chen Chi-tang has given orders for the immediate construction of an airfield at Shaokwan, a strategic point on the Kwantung-Hunan Border. The new airfield will be attached to a factory for the manufacture of airplanes. It is understood that General Chen has recently purchased a large consignment of machinery to equip the factory and that several foreign engineers have also been engaged to supervise construction.

General Huang Kwang-jui, commander of Canton's air force, is now on his way back to China, according to information received by the Canton Headquarters. General Huang will be accompanied by three foreign instructors whom he engaged in Europe.

Huang Chien-pai a Chinese naval engineer, at Changsha has invented a "flying" boat, which has been tested and found satisfactory. The inventor navigated the boat from Hankow to Changsha at a speed of 20 miles per hour.

Curtiss-Wright Plane Factory at Hangchow will Be Most Modern in Existence

The Curtiss-Wright airplane assembly and manufacturing plant building at Hangchow, capable of producing 60 ordinary military flying units or 40 super-speed reconnaisance-bombers, has been completed. The necessary machinery is now being assembled and it is hoped that manufacture can be begun by about November 15. Seven American experts, under five-year contract, arrived at Hangchow during the week, with while four additional experts to atrrive later. The Hangchow factory, which will use motors and metal only from the United States, is complete with stamping and heat-treating equipment, and will be used, it is understood, chiefly for manufacture of all-metal attack-bombers. The installation at Hangchow will have the most modern manufacture and assembly plant in existence.

Three more assembly and manufacturing plants are under discussion by the Nanking government at Canton. Installation of American manufactured machinery in the aircraft factory is scheduled for the latter part of this month. It will be entirely under Chinese technicians and supervisors, chiefly returned students.

The Pan-American Airways recently applied for permission for a service from the Philippines to Hongkong with the ultimate object of linking up with the Shanghai-Canton line. The British Government, it is understood, definitely rejected the idea. It is reported from London that the Pan-American Airways suggested that they should get a concession to operate the desired branch line and sub-let it to the Imperial Airways, but the scheme was not favored by the British.

The total cost of Great Britain's extended air program, up to 1938 would be approximately £20,000,000, the Secretary of Air, Lord Londonderry, informed the House of Lords July 24.

Celebrating the 25th anniversary of the first airplane flight across the British Channel by the Frenchman Bleriot, British Flight Lieutenant Tyson July 25 flew up-side-down across the Channel and back.

British Army Men Give Demonstrations of "Avro" and "Fairey Fox" Planes

Lord Malcolm Douglas-Hamilton and Flight-Lieutenant A. D. Bennett of the British Army gave demonstrations of an Avro 637 and a Fairey Fox IV airplanes at Hungjao airdrome July 24. The planes were flown first singly, then simultaneously in a "dog-fight." The Avro circled for altitude of around 3000 feet, went into a twisting tail-spin, and was off in a series of perfectly executed slow rolls, loops and other maneuvers which ended in a "crazy flying" display. The show was staged by the Far East Aviation Company, of which Lieutenant Bennett is China manager. Lord Malcolm is instructor in the new Far Eastern Flying School at Hongkong.

Two fighting planes piloted by Lieutenants Akamatsu and Grikasa collided in mid-air while engaging in maneuvers at a point ten kilometres north of Harbin above the Sungari River July 24. Both planes fell into the river and sank together, one of the pilots being drowned.

Two men were electrocuted and one received a serious injury in a mishap to balloons belonging to the China Balloon Corps of the Japanese Army July 20. Wire hawsers holding two air defense balloons broke as the result of a strong wind. One balloon fell into Otsuchi pond at Kitaoji and the other into rice-fields at Kamimura, Tsurtamura. Villagers in the latter place immediately began to get the balloon out of the rice-fields without knowing that the wires were touching a power cable nearby.

A *Tokyo Nichi Nichi* plane, while on a test flight over Tokyo Bay July 20 with three middle school boys and mechanic as passengers, crashed after nose diving. All the occupants were killed except a youth of 14, who is in a critical condition.

Gen. Mitchell Says U. S. Is Threatened by Japan's Air Force

Gen. William E. Mitchell, former head of the Army Air Corps, in a speech in Philadelphia July 25, stated that the United States is threatened by Japan's air force. Gen. Mitchell added that Japan had many planes capable of developing high speed and effecting long distance flights. These planes, he said, can fly to Alaska or the Pacific Coast, drop bombs and return to Japan without landing for re-fuelling.

General Mitchell followed this up with a speech at Middlesborough, Kentucky, July 27, in which he said the United States Air Force will be sufficient if it comprises 400 of the most modern planes, "The strength of armies and navies can easily be neutralized. Future wars will be concluded in the air," he said, adding "If Japan were to declare war on the United States, she would attempt to capture Alaska. From Alaska, she would by plane bombard New York." "Three of the planes composing the necessary United States air force," the general concluded, "would be sufficient to compel the evacuation of the population of all the large Japanese centres."

The report of the joint civilian-military board to survey America's airial defenses, submitted by Newton D. Baker, chairmain of the board, July 21, recommended that at least one squadron of the U. S. Army Air Corps should engage in a year's flying in Alaska. Both the naval and civil branches of American aviation, the report says, are "second to none," but Army aviation is far behind in the procession. This situation is attributed by the investigators largely to Congressional sluggishness. The report embodied the following recommendations: That Congress should vote funds necessary to establish and maintain a minimum peace time air strength of 2,320 planes with enlisted personnel at full strength and 350 additional officers; that the present system of separate Army and Navy air forces should continue; that the Government should foster financially and encourage the aircraft industry by not competing with private undertakings and that the Department of Commerce should encourage the export of airplanes.

The Martin bombing planes of the U.S. Army Air Corps which are now in Alaska will start on their return flight to Washington about August 12.

American Attempt to Beat Stratosphere Record Ends in Failure

A huge balloon in which three American Army airmen took off from Rapid City, North Dakota, July 28 made an attempt to penetrate the stratospere to a height of 15 miles. At a height of about 10 miles, the bag ripped open and as a result the balloon began to descend. The occupants, namely, Major William Kempner, pilot; Captain Albert Stevens, observer; and Lieutenant Orvil A. Anderson, second pilot, took to their parachutes at a height of about 700 feet and made safe landings, but the gondola was wrecked when the balloon descended at Holdredge, in Nebraska. The attempt was sponsored by the National Geographic Society, the Army and the Air Corps.

Air defence maneuvers were carried out in London for three nights ending July 26. Twenty-nine out of 40 raids, mostly from the south coast, were intercepted by the defenders with the aid of searchlights.

Japanese Companies Push Manufacture of Navy Planes

Stimulated by the so-called 1935-36 international crisis, the Ishikawajima Aircraft Company has decided to establish the Japan Aircraft Company exclusively to manufacture navy airplanes. The new concern will be capitalized at Yen 2,000,000. Ishikawajima Airplane will make army planes as in the past. Meanwhile, these two companies are to be merged. The navy is encouraging the manufacture of planes by private concerns. The Mitisubishi Heavy Industries, the Nakajima Airplane Works and the Kawasaki Shipbuilding interests are increasing their equipment to meet the situation.

Japanese Army Plane Wrecked, But Aviators Are Rescued

Sergeant-Major Chugoro Suzuki, assistant instructor at the Fokorozawa military aviation school, and Corporal Toshio Miyamoto, student of the school, were rescued from drowning recently when their plane, one of the 10 scout craft of the school which participated in the flying drill staged by the Yokaichi air regiment, was forced down and wrecked at the confluence of the rivers Niu and Amanokawa at Okisato-mura, Shiga prefecture. The two fliers wsre rescued by a villagers who rushed to the scene of the crash.

Seventeen-year-old Japanese Flyer Qualifies for License

Takanari Araki, aged 17 years of Shinkai, Saitama Prefceture, came through with flying colors during recent examinations in Chiba Prefecture. He was the youngest in a class of 400 young men and women. He made a 130-mile flight, which won him his license.

Two flying boats of the Tateyama naval air corps, Japanese Navy type 90, succeeded in making the planned non-stop round-trip flight between Tateyama and Sasebo, covering a distance of 1,200 nautical miles, July 23.

A total of 12 persons were killed as the result of the crash of a Swiss plane on the German shore of Lake Constance July 28.

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Prominent American Aircraft Men Return to Shanghai

H. M. Bixby, a director of the China National Aviation Corporation, arrived back in Shanghai, this week from the United States. Mr. Bixby had been absent since January. During his stay in the United States he flew over the principal air routes, studying conditions. He also made flights to Mexico and South America. In an interview he said China's airways and equipment will develop so that they will be second to none in the world.

Leslie A. Lewis, representative of Consolidated Aircraft and associated with the late Carl A. Nahmmacher, Far East manager for United Aircraft, is due to arrive in Shanghai from America, August 13 on the s.s. *President Polk*.

W. D. Pawley, president of Inter-continent Aviation, Inc., was the guest at a farewell dinner at Cathay Hotel on Saturday evening, July 28. Some forty Chinese and foreign guests were present. Mr. Pawley is departing shortly on a business trip to the United States. L. R. Dooley will be in charge during Mr. Pawley's absence.

⁂

American Aircraft and Motor Vehicles Dominate China Market

The June report of the Chinese Maritime Customs for the whole of China shows that during the first six months of this year Great Britain had a slight lead in the supply of electrical machinery, textile machinery, prime movers, and machinery in general. In such items as aircraft, motor trucks, and automobiles, however, the United States far surpassed all other competitors. The U.S.A. supplied G.U.1,422,305 out of a total of G.U.2,-194,306 of aircraft, G.U.1.982,169 out of G.U.2,059,797 of motor trucks and G.U.1,706,427, out of a total of G.U.2,112,784 of automobiles.

Four Hundred Thousand Drug Addicts in Kiangsu

Opium addicts in Kiangsu number approximately 400,000, according to statistics compiled by the Opium Suppression Committee of the Kiangsu Provincial Government. The drug population census was compiled in accordance with the Special Opium Suppression Regulations which are alleged to have been designed for enforcing an opium monopoly in that province. The committee's activities were expected to substantially increase the provincial treasury receipts, but it is facing outright abolition as the Military Affairs Commission has announced plans to take over all opium suppression work to wipe out drug smuggling in a prescribed period of years.

No important seizures of narcotics were made in British ports during 1933 while, on the whole, for the same period illicit traffic in drugs proved insignificant throughout the British Empire, according to the annual report made by the British Government to the League of Nations Opium Committee July 25

Beginning August 1, all cigarette advertisements posted along the Nanking-Wuhu highway should be removed by the companies concerned, according to an order of the Provisional Headquarters of the President of the Military Affairs Commission at Nanchang to the Provincial Departments of Reconstruction for Kiangsu and Anhwei. Any cigarette company ignoring the order should be heavily fined, the order states.

OLING

DISINFECTING FLUID

亞林防疫臭水

用亞林防疫臭水隨時澆洒室內外及一切不潔淨處能滅微菌消穢毒爲最激底最可靠之防疫方法

五洲藥房發行

各處分店各紙烟店均售

INTERNATIONAL DISPENSARY

SHANGHAI

Give Them Pulling Power.

Strong, healthy young things, enjoying life to the full, never any physical distress during games or hard exercise; that is the condition all young children should be in, for in the early years foundations are laid for future health and happiness.

One of the greatest health safeguards for young children is that well-known preparation, Baby's Own Tablets. The prescription of a children's specialist, guaranteed to contain no opiate or narcotic, Baby's Own Tablets cleanse the little one's stomach, thereby correcting constipation and the many ills which follow, such as indigestion, colic, colds, croup, feverishness, diarrhoea, headaches, worms, and other ailments of childhood.

Keep Baby's Own Tablets always in the home, a dose or two whenever one of the little ones is off-colour will quickly put matters right, and during teething the tablets will help materially in easing the pain. Obtainable at chemists everywhere.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS (Dr WILLIAMS)

Yung Chung-ching to Remain Owner of Cotton and Flour Mill Chain

Liu Yin-fu, Director of the Department of Industry of the Ministry of Industry, in a recent statement explained that as a result of an investigation by the Ministry of Finance, the liabilities of Yung Chung-ching's chain of cotton and flour mills exceed assets by about $8 millions. The Government, not wishing to see one of the largest private enterprises go under, and in order that other industrial leaders may not be discouraged, has devised a scheme for the thorough reorganization of the factories. The plan of reorganization, jointly worked out by the Ministries of Finance and Industry, seeks to put the mills back on a sound foundation, the ownership to remain with Yung Chung-ching. Referring to the debt obligations of the mills, Mr. Liu says that every effort will be made to prevent the creditors from suffering loss. The recent announcement of Mr. Yung repudiating any idea of reorganization is the outcome of a misunderstanding, Mr. Liu said. The Government has no desire to take over the factories and operating them as a State enterprise. Banking circles agreed to extend further credit to Mr. Yung as soon as his mills are put on a stable basis.

The National Economic Council has decided to appropriate a sum of $200,000 for the establishment of a Cotton Improvement Institute in Shensi.

A joint meeting of the Cotton Transportation and Consumption Cooperative Society and the Cotton Improvement Station under the Cotton Control Committee of the National Economic Council was held in Sian, July 27.

A petition for the relief of the silk industry in Hupeh province has been submitted to the Ministries of Finance and Industry by the Hankow Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber recommends that Hupeh silk designated for Shanghai be exempted from the transit duties.

The Ministry of Industry has mapped out a comprehensive plan for the development of petroleum wells in Szechuen.

The construction of the Chekiang section of the Nanking-Foochow Highway is under way, 15,000 men working day and night. The cost of construction is estimated at $8,000,000. The road will start from Hangchow and will wind its way southward to Futing in northern Fukien, passing through Hsinchang, Tientai, Linhai, Huangyen, Loching, Wenchow, Juian and Pingyang.

The Ministry of Industry has issued a circular order to the provinces prohibiting the use of foreign language in trade marks. The order instructs the provincial authorities to study all existing trade-marks carefully and those which bear foreign languages should be changed immediately.

Chinese Industrialists Discuss Interior Development

Chinese industrial leaders in Shanghai have been holding frequent meetings of late for the discussion of measures for the development of home industries in the interior. It is understood that these industrialists are drawing up plans for making investments at Tsinan, Tsingtao and Hankow to develop home industries there.

Chang Yuan-shan, member of the North-China Rural Cooperative Committee, departed from Peiping July 27 for Sian, provincial capital of Shensi. Acting on the instructions of T. V. Soong, member of the Standing Committee of the National Economic Council, Mr. Chang will assist in the rural rehabilition work in Shensi Province.

Canton-Hankow Railway to Be Ready in 1936

The Canton-Hankow Railway is expected to be completed and through traffic between the Southern capital and the Yangtsze port to commence before the end of 1936. After an inspection tour, the Director of the Shiukwan-Chuchow section of the line announced that much progress is being made in the construction of the unfinished sections of the Railway. He stated that over 30,000 men were now engaged in the building of the line at various points.

The revenue of the Nanking-Shanghai and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways during the month of June totalled $1,703,923, according to an announcement by the Railway Administration.

Since the reduction of the freight rates on wheat, the earnings of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway have increased. It is estimated that the receipts for this month will reach $1,800,000, which will be one-third more than in previous months.

Mrs. Quo Tai-chi Launches Steamer In England

Mrs. Quo Tai-chi, the wife of the Chinese Minister to Great Britain, July 27, launched the s.s. *Haiyuan*, the first of the four ships which are being built—two on the Tyne and two on the Clyde—for the Chinese Government. In a speech Quo Tai-chi stressed the achievement of Sino-British co-operation. He said that the Chinese were gratified that that the ships were giving work to an industry which was suffering most from unemployment. The *Haiyuan* will leave for China in September, and the other three ships in the course of the autumn.

Special Tea Committee to Improve "Keemun" Brand

A special Keemun tea committee was formally inaugurated at the N.E.C. Agricultural Department on Nanking July 28. The committee will devise ways and means to improve this brand of tea, principal product of Anhui province. Leonard Hsu, deputy, director of the N. E. C. Agricultural Department, was elected chairman. The N.E.C., the Ministry of Industry and the Anhui provincial government have placed at the disposal of this committee more than $100,000 for tea improvement purposes.

No Deficits in Postal Savings Bank

Interviewed regarding press reports that the Postal Remittances and Savings Bank has incurred a loss of $500,000 in handling the receipts and disbursements of the various telegraph organs, a spokesman of the Ministry of Communications said that these reports are absolutely without foundation. While an agreement exists between the Telegraph Department and the Postal Remittances and Savings Bank under which the receipts and disbursements of the various telegraph organs are handled by the latter, the spokesman denied the reports that the Bank is called upon to make up deficits in the Telegraph Department. Besides, he added, no deficits have occurred.

New Central Railway Station to Be Built in Shanghai

A new central railway station and headquarters of the administration office of the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways is planned by the Ministry of Railways to be built on a lot of land at the corner of Paoshan and Boundary roads. The land originally belonged to the railway administration but was leased during 1932 to Yu Ya-ching, local shipping magnate, who built Chinese dwelling houses there. Negotiations are now proceeding to secure cancellation of the lease. The new station will be connected with the present North Station as one big central station of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway.

Minneaopolis Placed Under Martial Law By Governor

Minneaoplis has been placed under martial law since July 27. Troops are moving trucks and directing the traffic. Two Communist editors were brought before a military court and sentenced to leave the city at once. They were put on the train by guardsmen. Business men and strikers equally are chafing under the 800 military rules promulgated by General Walsh, head of the Minnesora National Guard.

Colonel Robert Rutherford McCormick, publisher of the *Chicago Tribune* in a statement July 31 stated that the disturbances which have occurred since November have been largely inspired by the plan of the Russian government to bring about civil war and revolution in the United States.

The most favorable foreign trade balance in many months was reported July 28 by the U. S. Department of Commerce. The report showed that American exports during June amounted to $170,574,000 compared with $160,270,000 during May. Imports during June totalled $136,082,000 compared with $154,647,000 during May.

U. S. Government Sues 28 Firms and Individuals for $1,129,533,000

The United States Government July 28 started suits in the Federal Court to recover U.S.$1,129,533,000 damages from 28 firms and individuals formerly connected with the defunct Federal Farm Board. The complaint alleged that the defendants while connected with the board made U.S.$451,814,000 profits by means of wholesale fraud, embezzlement and conspiracy through padding of contracts cross-trading, duplicating sales and purchase orders. These illegal profits, it was further alleged, were not reported in the income tax returns of the companies and individuals during the years 1929, 1930, 1931 and 1932 when they were earned.

Appointment of Rear Admiral Samuel L. Bryant as Commander of Battleship Division Two comprising the first line battleships *Pennsylvania*, *Arizona* and *Nevada*, was announced by the Navy Department, July 28.

Nelson Macy, assuming the presidency of the Navy League, July 29 said that President Roosevelt's policy presages a United States fleet capable of securing respect for American policies abroad. The naval policy of the President, Mr. Macy declared, means that the influence of the United States for world peace will be restored to the fullest possible extent and that the "big navy" program is a harbinger of peace, rather than of war.

The striking dock workers at San Francisco resumed work August 28.

A divorce was granted at Minden, Nevada, July 31, to Mrs. Anna Roosevelt Dall, daughter of President Roosevelt.

A Foreign Policy That Is a Mockery

In a letter to the *Manchester Guardian*, July 3, H. W. Warr, referring to Foreign Secretary Simon's statement May 18 that Art X of the League-Covenant is not an article "addressed specifically to the integrity of the territory of China," commented :—"If article 10 does not refer to China because China is not mentioned by name then neither does it refer to any other member of the League of Nations, and thereforce it ceases to have any value whatsoever. An evasion so obvious makes a mockery of all treaty obligations and renders it impossible to trust a foreign policy conducted on such lines."

Who's Who in China

Lin Chao-nan, judicial official; born at Chieung San, Hainan, Kwangtung, 1894; graduate of Government Law School, Canton, and Law School, Japan; member of Kwangtung Provincial Assembly; head of Legal Department, Kwangtung Provincial Assembly; high advisor to Kwangtung Provincial Government; Councillor in the Headquarters of the Commander-in-chief of the Kwangtung Army; Commissioner of West River Finance Rehabilitation Office; Councillor in the Generalissimo's Headquarters; Chief of Funds Raising Bureaux of Hsiung San and Suntak districts (Kwangtung); High Procurator of Kwangtung Province; High Procurator of Kwangsi Province; Chief Procurator, Koyiu District; Chief Procurator, Chunghai District; Secretary and Councillor in National Government's War Zone Political Committee; Special Commissioner and Investigator to the South Sea Islands; Chief Procurator of First District Court of Fukien High Court; Chief Procurator of Hupeh High Court; President of Kwangsi High Court; Chief Procurator of Kansu High Court, which position he now holds; address: Kansu High Count, Lanchow, Kansu.

Lin Chao-nan

林超南字梅生

林超南字梅生，廣東瓊山縣人，年四十二歲，廣東公立法政專門學校法律正科畢業，日本法政大學肄業，曾充廣東省議會議員，兼法律部部長，廣東省長公署高等顧問，粵軍總司令部參議，兼西江財政整理處委員，大元帥府諮議兼香山順德籌餉局長，廣東高等檢察廳檢察官，廣西高等檢察廳檢察官，高要地方檢察長，澄海地方檢察廳檢察長，國府戰地政務委員會參議兼秘書，財政部南洋籌餉特派專員視察員，福建高等法院第一分院首席檢察官，湖北高等法院首席檢察官，廣西高等法院院長，甘肅高等法院首席檢察官，考試院銓敘部甄別法官簡任三級。

Lawyer Setenced on Extoriton Charge, Enters Appeal

Another echo of the $12,000 robbery of funds intended for the Canidrome, from the offices of Seth, Mancell & McLure, which took place something over a month ago, was heard in the Chinese Court in the French Concession July 19, when a sentence of two-and-a-half years imprisonment together with a fine of $800 was meted out to Yen Loo-ching, a member of the Chinese Bar Association, after having been convicted of having obtained $2,000 through intimidation and of attempting to extort $60,000 from the families of three young Chinese suspected of complicity in the affair. The Chinese Bar Association has suspended the convicted lawyer, who has, however, lodged an appeal against the sentence, and has in the meantime been allowed his liberty on the original bail of $8,000. The sentence carries with it deprivation of civil rights for five years.

In the United States Court for China

In re.	Cause No. 3716
Last Will & Testament of MABEL SHENGLE Deceased	Special Proceedings No. 987 NOTICE Filed July 26, 1934. William T. Collins, Clerk. by L. T. Kenake, Asst. clerk.

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Mabel Shengle, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before February 4th, 1935, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

GORDON C. NAZER,
c/o Union Insurance Co. of Canton,
26 The Bund.

Shanghai, China,
July 26, 1934.

In the United States Court for China

In re.	Cause No. 3698
Last Will & Testament of THOMAS COTTON BRITTON, JR., Deceased	Special Proceedings No.982 NOTICE Filed at Shanghai, China, July 26, 1934. William T. Collins, Clerk.

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of THOMAS COTTON BRITTON, JR., deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before February 4, 1935, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

RAVEN TRUST COMPANY,

Shanghai, China.

Men and Events

Gasoline prices Shanghai, pump delivery, have been raised from 86 to 91 cents per gallon.

A son, Philippe, was born to Baron Jules Guillaume, Belgian Minister to China, and Baroness Guillaume July 26 at Peiping.

A telegram from Neudeck, Germany, August 2, stated that President von Hindenburg was seriously ill and was not expected to live.

Kan Shui-lan and Liu Te-szu, ringleaders in the recent robbery at the Chihsia station of the Nanking-Shanghai Railway, were executed July 27.

The death occurred at Kuling July 29, of Kuo Wei-feng, general manager of the Four-Province (Honan, Hupeh, Anhwei and Kiangsi) Farmers Bank.

M. d'Hormon, professor at the Franco-Chinese University of Peiping, a well-know sinologue, has been nominated to the rank of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

The cholera epidemic in Taiyuan and in the southwestern part of Shansi has spread to western Honan, where over a hundred victims have succumbed to the disease.

One girl student was killed outright and five youths were injured as the result of a gun battle inside the Central Cinema in Peiping early in the morning of July 29.

Randall Gould, editor of the Shanghai *Evening Post*, is spending a brief holiday at Kuling. Mrs Gould and two children will remain at Kuling for another month.

Edward L. Faupel, the newly appointed marshal for the United States Court for China, arrived in Shanghai this week. He succeeds Thurston R. Porter, who has been marshal since 1922.

Mrs. Pearl Buck, who recently returned to the United States from the Far East, is completing the third volume of the trilogy that began with "The Good Earth" and continued in "Sons."

Tsen Tsung-min, Vice-Minister of Railways, proceeded by plane from Nanking to Kuling July 28 to interview General Chiang Kai-shek on behalf of Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan.

T. Kawai, first secretary of the Japanese Legation at Shanghai, has been appointed consul-general at Canton. Shigeru Kawagoe, the present consul-general at Canton, has been transferred to Tientsin.

Dr. H. H. Kung, the Minister of Finance, gave a tea party at his residence in Nanking July 31 for a party of American tourists, headed by Dr. Roy L. Smith, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Los Angeles.

Edwin Haward, editor of the *North-China Daily News*, who is at present in England on leave, was granted the freedom of the City of London July 27. The honor was conferred upon him as a distinguished journalist.

The Peiping Branch of the China Cultural Reconstruction Association held its inaugural meeting in Peiping July 29 under the chairmanship of Lu Tang-ping, member of the Peiping City Party Affairs Readjustment Committee.

T'ang Leang-li, Director of the Waichaopu Special Publicity Office in Shanghai and Editor of the *People's Tribune*, arrived back from Hongkong July 28. Director T'ang has been in the British colony for about a fortnight.

Roy Bennett, editor of the *Manila Bulletin* passed through Shanghai this week on his return to the Philippines, following a business trip to the United States. Mrs. Bennett who came here from Manila to meet her husband, departed with him on the *President Hoover* on July 31.

Prof. J. B. Hunter of the international relations department of the University of Arkansas, and also faculty member of Little Rock. Jr.. College, who has been traveling in Japan, Manchuria and China this summer, departed from Shanghai on July 29 on his return to the United States.

Miss Mignon Elaine Webb, 21-year-old daughter of the late Herbert Webb, for many years the editor of *The China Press*, Shanghai, was due to sail from San Francisco for China aboard the Dollar liner *President Adams* on August 3 to marry William McKay Gande, of Gande, Price & Co.

The late Professor Liu Fu will be buried in the Western Hills near Peiping, according to a decision reached at a meeting of friends last week. The date of the funeral will be fixed later. The government is being asked to make a grant to his family in recognition of his services to Chinese scholarship.

Two clashes between British sailors on shore leave and Japanese police occurred in Dairen July 26 and 27. The Commanding Officer of the British Naval vessels anchored there later sent a letter to the Dairen authorities that the guilty sailors would be punished and that better control would be exercised over British sailors on liberty in the future.

The Commanding Officer of the U. S. Fourth Marines in Shanghai in an official notice last week again warned tradespeople against extending credit to the enlisted men. Any merchant so extending credit did so absolutely at his own risk and would receive no assistance at Headquarters in endeavoring to collect bills, the notice stated.

S. H. Goodwin was sentenced by the British Court in Hankow July 31 to seven months' imprisonment with hard labor for fraudulent conversion, in connection with the winding up of the affairs of the branch of Tan Kah Kee, a well-known Singapore rubber firm.

The ninth biennial Far Eastern Tropical Diseases Conference will be held in Nanking on October 1. Dr. Wu Lien-teh, Secretary of the Conference, proceeded to Nanking during the week to make the necessary arrangements with Dr. J. Heng Liu, Director of the Public Health Administration of the Ministry of Interior.

Since the advent of the second half of the present year, Japanese exporters are experiencing a sudden boom in their business with China. Sugar, paper, rice and several other more items are enjoying a brisk business. The Osaka-Tientsin line steamers are taking maximum cargoes from Osaka, Kobe and Moji for Tientsin each trip.

Tan Cheng, Vice-President of the Judicial Yuan, visited the Court of Appeal in London July 26 and occupied a seat on the bench with the Master of Rolls and two Lord Justices. The Master of Rolls explained to his colleagues and counsel Mr. Tan's position in China. Later Mr. Tan also visited the court of the Lord Chief Justice and listened to the proceedings.

G. T. Thach, manager of the National City Bank of New York in Dairen, who was to have gone on home leave in September, has delayed his departure, He has been appointed to take charge of the Mukden branch until a permanent successor to S. Church arrives. Mr. Church has been appointed to Singapore. Mr. Thach will be succeed in Dairen by W.D. Whittemore.

According to estimates made by the Overseas Commission the number of Chinese in foreign countries has reached 7,830,000, most of them being in Siam and Malaya. The National Overseas Affairs Commission has decided to establish an Overseas Affairs Office at Shanghai with a running expense of $1,000 per month. Similar offices will be established at Swatow, Canton and other places.

Canadian trade reports show that for the first five months of the present year the total value of imports into Canada from China was $1,164,080—which was a marked improvement over the $790,450 registered in the first five months of 1933,—of which various kinds of nuts accounted for $568,877. Canadian sales to China include newsprint, $607,182; planks, $487,825 and lead, $78,895.

A dinner was given at the Bankers Association in Shanghai July 27 to Mrs. L. C. King, Y. W. C. A. leader of Shanghai, Mrs. C. L. Lo, wife of the president of the Central University of Nanking, and Miss K. S. Koa of Yenching University, Peiping, on the eve of their departure for Honolulu as delegates from China to the biennial Pan Pacific Women's conference at Honolulu.

A cross-river swimming race was held on the Kan River at Nanchang, July 27. The distance was about 1,800 metres from the Niuhang Station to the new swimming pool of the Recreation Club of the Nanchang Association for the Promotion of the New Life Movement. Liang Cho-min was the first to reach the goal, followed by Miss Yang Hsiu-chiung, the Hongkong girl swimmer of Far Eastern Olympic fame.

Paul R. Josselyn, consul in Shanghai and assistant to Consul General Cunningham, has been appointed consul-general at Hankow in succession to Walter A. Adams, who was recently transferred to Harbin to take the place of Consul-General George Hanson, who in his turn had been transferred to Moscow. The place of Mr. Josselyn is being taken by Monnett B. Davis, who is now American consul-general at Stockholm.

A miser's hoard valued at $50,000 was discovered last week in the Tsingyuan district, near Canton, after being hidden for 50 years. It belonged to the keeper of a temple in Tsingyuan. When he died he left a diagram which his son was unable to understand. By accident the diagram was recently discovered by the grandson of the deceased miser, which led to the unearthing of the earthenware pots containing the treasure.

The Board of Trustees for the administration of the Sino-British Boxer Indemnity Funds met at Tsingtao August 1, and 2, to consider applications from numerous cultural, educational and scientific institutions for financial aid. Dr. Chu Chia-hwa, minister of communications and chairman of the board of trustees, and other members including Dr. J. Heng Liu, T. K. Tseng, Yin Kung-cho, and Heng Li-wu, secretary-general of the board, were among those in attenance.

Prof. James Harvey Rogers, head of the silver mission, which arrived in China last April for the purpose of investigating conditions in the Far East, departed from Shanghai on August 1 for India. Prof. Rogers was in Shanghai only one day, having received instructions while in Japan to proceed to India instead of returning home as he originally intended. Professor Rogers called on various Ministers in Tokyo, July 23. It is understood that an agreement of views was reached between the American economic envoy and the Japanese Finance Minister as regards cooperation between the two countries for the betterment of trade, side by side with the promotion of friendly relations in general.

Stirling Fessenden, secretary-general of the Shanghai Municipal Council, departed from Shanghai on the *Empress of Japan* this week for the United States on long leave of absence. He will visit friends in the United States and spend considerable time with his mother in Maine. In October he will sail for London, and will then proceed to Paris. Returning to London, he will sail for Shanghai via Suez and will arrive here early in January of next year.

With the approval of the British Consulate at Hankow, a Briton was removed from Nanchang July 27 for an alleged violation of the New Life Movement. Reported to have walked the streets of Nanchang stripped to the waist and to have fought with gendarmes when reprimanded, he was escorted by a squad of Chinese soldiers to a vessel sailing for Shanghai. A according to the *China Press*, the incident concerned a man named Dinklam, an employee of the Tan Kah Kee Rubber Company.

Dr. George B. Cressey, chairman of the Departments of Geology and Geography at Syracuse University, who arrived in China recently, has been commissioned by the National Agricultural Research Bureau of the Ministry of Industries to include a geographic survey of the physical characteristics of Chekiang and Kiangsu in his general survey of various parts of China. He hopes to have both completed by October when he will return to America to resume his duties at the University.

Dr. Victor Hoo, Chinese Minister to Switzerland, who recently returned to China in the company of Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister to France, passed through Shanghai during the week enroute to Huchow, his native city, for a visit. He is due to return to his post at Geneva on August 9 by the Italian mail liner *Conte Rosso*. While in Nanking before coming to Shanghai, Minister Hoo called on President Wang Ching-wei, concurrently Minister of Foreign Affairs, and reported on the European situation.

John M. Schweizer, Jr., an adviser of the Central Aviation Academy at Hangchow and Miss Alicia Lucille Sowers of Los Angeles, were married in Shanghai July 26, by Judge Milton J. Helmick. The couple are spending a brief honeymoon in Japan, after which they will return to Hangchow where Mr. Schweizer will resume his duties. Mr. Schweizer graduated from Occidental College with the class of 1929, entering the U. S. Army air corps immediately thereafter. He graduated from the advanced flying school at Kelley Field in 1930 and after two years service as a lieutenant in the Third Attack Group, accepted his present position as aeronautical adviser. Miss Sowers arrived in China for a visit to her sister, Mrs. Harvey Greenlaw of Hangchow, last summer.

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Foreign Municipality Ricsha Control Program Meets Opposition

The Shanghai Municipal Council recently appointed a Ricsha Board with the object of exercising stricter control over public ricshas, the principal object being to prevent the exploitation of the coolies by the ricsha hongs. At the same time rather high official fares were stipulated. The Ricsha Owners' Association has shown great opposition to the proposed reforms and has, as a matter of fact, propagandized the coolies with good effect so that they also are, generally speaking, opposed to the new regulations. The Ricsha Board has stipulated among other things that owners must secure ownership certificates before they will be given licences. The Council has been firm in its attitude, but has made a concession in advancing the date within which application must be made. There have been threats of rioting by the coolies in case the Council proceeds with its plans for regulation. The principal owners of ricshas in Shanghai at present is a Chinese syndicate, to whom the pioneer in the industry, a certain Mr. Cohen, sold nis interests several years ago for $800,000. The deal was financed by several Chinese banks.

Kailan Mine Expert Held for Huge Ransom

Kuo Shao-chung, mining expert attached to the Kailan Mining Administration's mine at Machiakuo near Tientsin, was carried away last week by kindappers who are demanding a ransom of $200,000. He was abducted while bathing. Shortly afterward, a letter was received by his family from the kidnappers demanding prompt payment of the ransom. Mr. Kuo's son was so wrought up by the incident that he visited the Machiakuo office of the mining administration, carrying with him a revolver. He approached a high foreign staff member in the office, declaring that unless his father was rescued he would first kill the foreigner and then take his own life.

Ceylon Governor Given Power to Regulate Imports

The British Government July 31 decided to invest the Governor of Ceylon with power to regulate textile imports by quota in the same way as such imports were being regulated in other parts of the Colonial Empire, thus overriding the wishes of the local population, which threatens a boycott of British goods.

Now On Sale

China Year Book 1934

The China Year Book should be immediately accessible to the staff of every office in China. Its 850 pages cover the whole field of political, financial and commercial activities in easy reference form, and makes its absence a definite handicap as much to the small trader as to the diplomat. Very little of the contents of this edition has appeared in previous issues. In the current issue, among other important documents, will be found:—

THE RAJCHMAN REPORT
DRAFT PERMANENT CONSTITUTION
BANKING LAWS
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The Editor, who is himself a leading authority on Chinese affairs, is the author of several works on China, Editor of "Oriental Affairs" and has lived for over thirty years in the country.

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

An Authoritative Exposition on Chinese Communist Problem

Suppressing Communist-banditry in China. By Tang Leang-li. Published by the China United Press, Shanghai, 1934.

"Suppressing Communist-banditry in China" by Tang Leang-li, editor of the *People's Tribune* and of "China Today Series," is the first and most authoritative work on the Communist problem in China since its inception in 1919. The book gives a comprehensive account of the history of the Communist Movement in the country together with some details of the measures taken by the Government to suppress its subversive activities.

Unlike the usual run of "Red" activities followed in other countries, the author points out, the Communist problem assumes a peculiar form in this country. The issue involved here in China is not one of Marxism *vs.* Socialism, but is complicated by a series of other factors, including foreign fomentation of rebellion against the Chinese Government. The author quotes General Chiang Kai-shek as saying that the problem of suppression of Communism in China is only three-tenths military and seventh-tenths administrative. He said that it is the object of this book to elaborate that point.

Describing the Chinese Communists as a motley gathering of ex-soldiers, bandits, starving peasants and oppressed men, the author says that the enforcement of their so-called agrarian policy has resulted in sacrifices of millions of money and thousands of square miles of cultivated land laid waste. Although in recent years, the activities of the Communists have been centered on the peasant population, they have also taken advantage of labor disputes and created trouble between the employer and the employed.

In discussing the so-called agrarian policy of the Communists the author says that it is not a political policy at all, but merely part of the strategy employed by the Communists to attract popular support. On the other hand, the Kuomintang is pledged to a land policy which aims at equalization of ownership, the ultimate object of which being to make land available to all tillers of the soil. The difference between the two policies is that the former is to create or appeal to class-strife, while the latter is to effect re-distribution of land by peaceful means.

Pointing out the difference in the general policies of the Kuo mintang and the Chinese Communist Party, the author says that the Kuomintang aims at securing for China national liberty and international equality by the universal application of the principle of national self-determination, while the Chinese Communist Party, however, aims at the substitution of Red domination for White Imperialism. The Kuomintang wants to live in peace with all other nations, while the Chinese Communist Party desires to involve China in as many international complications as possible so as to create the atmosphere for a new world war. With regard to the very aim of the Revolution, the Kuomintang pursues a revolutionary policy, because it wants to lead the people to a better historical and economic order, while the Chinese Communist Party sees in the Chinese Revolution merely a part of the World Revolution, to the furtherance of which the existence and welfare of the Chinese people are merely incidental and secondary.

C. H. H.

The Root of the Disarmament Problem

Hoffman Nickerson, Can We Limit War? Federick A. Stokes Company, New York, 1934, 317*pp.*, $2.75 *gold.*

It is often remarked that we live in an age which shows little guidance. However, the reading of a provocative book such as this of Hoffman Nickerson's leads one to the conclusion that existing leadership must be popularized. Instead of being an academic concern, the question of limitation of war is the most vital international problem facing the world today. Exactly twenty years ago the murder of Archduke Franz Ferdinand provoked the world's most disastrous war. Recent events might easily prove to be the introduction to a new struggle.

When unsuccessful disarmament conferences barely touch the fringes of journalist interest, it is only a tardy and profoundly convinced person who can convince his readers on the subject of limitation of war. It is not that one is uninterested in disarmament; rather, one has become entirely hopeless of conference results. The situation was well expressed by the Swedish representative to the disarmament conference in Geneva in 1932. He asked why, having "abolished War" by the Kellogg treaties, the nations were now offered a resolution to prohibit special ways of conducting war? Here we see the tacit belief in the inevitability of war even by disarmament conferences after they have signed "abolition"... of war.

The bartering spirit displayed by the nations in these conferences does not go to the root of the problem. Hoffman Nickerson in this book has presented a study of the intimate relations between war and our social order. His thesis is that war is inevitable because men are imperfect and because any social order demands armed police power. He shows that although force can never be abolished, war has been limited morally, politically and economically.

The chapters of this book which give the historical survey of war from the time of the Greek city states through the World War could scarcely be improved upon. It is only by the comparison of our own with other periods that the destructive force of modern warfare properly stands out. It is instructive to note that no civilization in history has ever abolished war, but that all stable civilizations have strictly limited it. This object has been successfully achieved in precisely those periods at which democrats are accustomed to sneer: to period of the Roman Empire, the Middle Ages and the Eighteenth Century. The early Roman Empire policed the entire Mediterranean world with an army of about three hundred thousand; although Serbia, once a single poor province of that empire, put into the field an army of twice that size in 1914. The "dark" Middle Ages restricted armed feudal service outside of one's immediate locality to forty days. The reasons for the rational limitations of war build up the argument of Nickerson's book.

The particular interest of the book to the reviewer lies in the part played by modern democracy in the increase of warfare. Not until the time of the French Revolution did the idea of "the Nation in Arms" become the rallying cry for the newly expressive national spirit. During the modern democratic era of the last century and a half there was a steady increase in the scale and destructiveness of war, due first to that typically democratic instrument the universal-service conscript army and secondly to the chief by-product of democracy, the fanaticizing of national patriotism. Twentieth century disarmament has been built upon the Napoleonic formula: war is thought of in terms of the total defeat of the hostile country, of the conscript mass, and of the qiuck decision which will paralyze the enemy and shorten the war.

It may seem a far cry from Hervey Allen's Anthony Adverse to Hoffman Nickerson. Yet both these writers build their thesis upon the inadequacy of hatred, of physical force, of hostile strife. Both have come in the end to the absolute need of mankind for unity of the spirit and love of man to man. Nickerson concludes: "In religion we indeed touch the root of the problem of arms." As he himself says, "All thoughtful study of war and peace, beginning with military technique and immediate policy, ends far from both."

This is not a pacifist book. Nickerson believes there has always been war and always will be. War is a political policy between nations as truly as are peaceful relations. His presention of the problem of limited war is an intellectual as well a spiritual challenge.

F. M. R.

The Dollar Directory

Shanghai Dollar Directory, July 1934. *Shanghai: The Mercury Press*, $1.00.

The July edition of the Dollar Directory has appeared promptly and in its usual form, following the standard form of directories in the United States. Firms are listed alphabetically, with hong names, addresses, lists of employees and of agents. There is an agents' directory, classified section, Hong's Who's Who, and a list of residents with their addresses. Advertisements are a prominent feature of the book and they are probably responsible for the fact that such a good directory is to be had at such a cheap price.

The Story of a Faithful Dog

Flush, by Virginia Woolf; Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York, 1933, 185 *pages, with bibliography and notes.*

The golden cocker spaniel, "Flush," who was devoted to Miss Elizabeth Barrett, and who followed her adventuring when she became the wife of Robert Browning is the subject of this book. The narrative is in the third person, but it is written with such understanding and insight that in many places we feel almost as though Flush were dictating from his own feelings and experiences.

Animal books cannot be easy to write. Of dogs' biographies we have several classics. We can say of "Flush" that it is a masterpiece. Delicacy of feeling, penetration, humor and understanding make this brief story of a dog's life a prose-poem worthy of a place on the book shelves of the most particular.

Flush had adventures; he was stolen; he had to be clipped because of mange and fleas; he served his mistress well and died in der presence. We are glad that this memorial records his doggish hevotion.

G. B. S.

July 25, 1934.

"Foreign Policy Reports" Discusses Pan-American Conference

The June 6 issue of *Foreign Policy Reports* is devoted to a discussion of the seventh Pan-American conference at Montevideo December, 1933, by Charles A. Thomson.

ROOSEVELT-SUN CONFERENCE—THE FUTURE OF SINO-AMERICAN RELATIONS

(*Continued from Page 385*)

consulted. America, on her part, should be willing to meet the Chinese aspirations more than half way, and take such "initial" steps as agreeing to revise the already expired out-of-date commercial treaty with China and to conclude a new treaty with China based on the principle of equality and reciprocity and providing for the abolition of all the special privileges in China.

These are eventful days in the Pacific. The situation as created by the Japanese invasion and occupation of the Chinese Provinces, which now threatens the peace in the Far East, should be of great concern, not only to China but also toAmerica as well. The necessity of the situation now demands that China should discard altogether her past isolation policy and resort to diplomacy to save the situation, and that America should decide now which alternative she will take—the domination and actual control of China by Japan with all China's doors tightly closed to all foreign trade, or some other dignified actions, in conjunction with others to thwart the aggression in the spirit of the Nine-Power Treaty. As far as we can see, the Americans can help us in many ways. "Anglo-American cooperation" is one, "Russo-American cooperation" is another, and "Sino-Russo-American cooperation" is the third. Although the Roosevelt-Sun Conference may incidentally touch all these subjects, the details may be left to be worked out by the diplomats of the respective countries.

Japan Again Blocks the Way

But one thing we should keep in mind is that the Roosevelt-Sun Conference, which carries so important mission should not, in any way, minimize its importance and significance merely because of Japanese interference. For according to report, the Japanese have been demanding to participate in the Roosevelt-Sun Conference. Their idea is only to spoil our good efforts. Be aware, the dwarfs they are always doing all they can to interrupt our friendship and co-operation, but we should give them no chance to succeed.

Nanking, July 29, 1934.

Pacific Area Student Leaders Conference Held in Shanghai

Eleven American student leaders of various colleges, headed by Ray Avolon Cromley, arrived in Shanghai during the week to represent the United States at the first Pacific Area Student Leaders' Congress. Delegates also arrived from Australia, Hawaii Japan, New Zealand, the Philippine Islands, and Siam. The first session or "Round Table" of the Congress was held at the University of Shanghai July 3. Round-table discussions took place on such subjects as the Manchurian situation, student exchange, social agencies and adjustment, youth and government, economies and political relations, religion in the world today, etc. The conference also laid plans for the Second Pacific Conference to be held in Manila in July, 1935, and also to lay plans for the Second International Conference to be held in Berlin in 1936 during the Olympic Games. The First International Conference was held in Los Angeles in 1932.

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In the United States Court for China

JOSEPH AUGUST INFERRERA, Plaintiff, vs. MARY CHASE INFERRERA, Defendant.	Cause No. 3718 Civil No. 1703 ORDER Filed at Shanghai, China, July 26th, 1934. WILLIAM T. COLLINS Clerk.

ORDER

The object of this suit is an action for the dissolution of the bonds of matrimony between the parties hereto.

WHEREAS, plaintiff herein, by his attorneys, has this 27th day of July, 1934, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 27th day of July, 1934, the summons for defendant was returned by the United States Marshal for China with the following noted thereon: "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 27th day of July, 1934, the plaintiff herein filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant does not now reside in China nor has she resided therein during the past year, and that defendant's last known address was 661 Lee Court, Scranton, Pennsylvania, United States of America;

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 27th day of July, 1934, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the "China Weekly Review," a weekly paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause her appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 18th day of August, 1934, the day of last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

BY THE COURT,

MILTON J. HELMICK,
Judge.

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Text of Dr. L. Rajchman's Report on League Co-operation with China

(Continued from last week)

CHAPTER VIII.—EDUCATION

1.—The programme of collaboration transmitted by me to the Secretary-General on December 30, 1933, contained the following proposal:—

> The Ministry of Education requested the League to send an authority on education to discuss the practical application of the proposals made by the Education Commission despatched to China two years ago by the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and of the Chinese group which paid a return visit to Europe in 1932. The Ministry desired the League, in making its selection, to choose a person who would be prepared to act as a permanent liaison officer in Europe between China and the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. The duties of this officer would be to prepare technical studies for Chinese educational authorities visiting Europe; to seek out experts at the request of the Chinese Government for advising on particular educational reforms in China; and in particular to guide the studies abroad of Chinese students. The Council suggested that some one should be selected who had experience in adapting educational policy to a general comprehensive policy of industrial reconstruction.

This request was communicated by the Secretary-General to the International Committee of Intellectual Co-operation, and this Committee designated M. Fernand Maurette, Assistant Director of the International Labour Office, who came to Nanking for consultation in March 1934.

2.—M. Maurette held numerous conferences with the officers of the Ministry, the Chairman and members of the National Commission of Intellectual Co-operation, as well as with educational authorities designated by the Ministry. In the light of these various consultations the Ministry of Education presented to the National Economic Council a proposal for establishing jointly an Employment Bureau for Intellectual and Technical Workers. This proposal was adopted on March 26, 1934, and a credit was appropriated permitting an early start to be made.

The Bureau will be directed by a Committee under the auspices of the Educational Committee of the National Economic Council and composed of representatives of the Ministries of Education, created to administer the funds of the Boxer Indemnity.

The function of the proposed Bureau, which will be established at the Ministry of Education, will be chiefly as follows:—

> (*a*) It shall first undertake in several selected provinces a general and thorough investigation as to their immediate or eventual requirements in intellectual workers of different kinds: administrators, officials, various technicians, and members of the different liberal professions. This investigation must be general, i.e., it must extend to all public or private institutions or organizations likely to supply the Bureau with useful information. It must be thorough, i.e., it must have regard not only to the number of positions to be filled and the general and professional category to which they belong, but also to the precise profession and the qualities required of the candidates by reason of the technical conditions of the profession and the regional, social, and other conditions of the places where such professions are to be practised. The investigation will enable the Bureau to compile a complete, exact and detailed list of the different positions in each province dealt with, to be filled either immediately or at a not too distant date. This list must be kept continually up to date by means of regular correspondence with the various organizations and institutions who have helped to compile it.
>
> (*b*) The Bureau shall have as its second task, which is a corollary of the first, to endeavour to find first in China itself disengaged intellectual workers capable of filling certain of the positions indicated on the list. In short, the Bureau must be a sort of Labour Exchange for Chinese intellectual workers living in China.

Another important function of the Bureau is to guide the education of Chinese abroad to enable them to utilize their university and post-graduate studies for obtaining practical training adapted to the needs of the Reconstruction Programme. For this purpose the Bureau will have a branch at Geneva, with which M. Maurette will be associated. Arrangements are also being contemplated for extending the work of the Bureau to the United States of America.

3.—During his short stay M. Maurette obtained information as to the measures taken by the Ministry of Education for the reform of the educational practice since 1932. He will present accordingly a report to the International Committee for Intellectual Co-operation. This document will in due course come before the Council of the League.

CHAPTER IX.—RECAPITULATION OF CHAPTERS II TO VIII

1.—In describing the project of the National Economic Council for 1934 it was necessary to discuss the economic conditions which had determined the work undertaken. It may therefore be convenient to state the budget in a summary form, and also the main details of the programme.

2.—The allocation of funds which was described above is as follows:—

Roads	$6,800,000
Health	500,000
Cotton	1,000,000
Silk	750,000
Kiangsi	1,900,000
North-West	2,500,000
Grant to the Geological Survey for Studies of Fuel	100,000
Economic Research	200,000
To this there is to be added:—	
For a Subsidy to Ten Experimental Stations	64,000
For General Administration and Technical Experts	750,000
For Reserve	436,000
Total	$15,000,000

3.—In rather more detail the programme is as follows:—

Roads.—Loans to the extent of $4½ millions will be made to the government of the provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang, Anhwei, Kiangsi, Hupeh, Hunan and Honan for the construction of certain highways needed to provide communications between all important centres in these provinces.

A further sum of $700,000 is to be used for extending highways outside this district into neighbouring provinces.

A sum of $800,000 is to be used for the construction of main roads in Shansi and Kansu, and a further half million for the provision of transport along these roads.

Health.—The sum of $500,000 is to be used to provide for the activities of the Central Field Health Station, and for administrative expenses connected therewith.

Cotton.—The sum of $1,000,000 to be used for cotton is to be spent chiefly on improving the yield of the cotton crop by the encouragement of co-operative societies and the foundation of institutions to undertake research in technical methods and to conduct propaganda for the dissemination of knowledge of these methods.

Silk.—The sum of $750,000 to be spent on silk is to be used for the breeding of improved varieties of silkworms, the training of sericulturists, the subvention of instruction in sericulture, and the subsidising of modern silk factories.

Kiangsi.—The allocations for the work of rehabilitation in Kiangsi province are as follows:—

For the support and extension of co-operative societies (including buying and selling co-operatives) and the establishment of a central controlling organization at the provincial capital	$500,000
For mass education, and the provision of stations for the assistance of agriculture; also for the establishment of a model provincial hospital and a public health laboratory	560,000
For the establishment of welfare centres in ten market towns	360,000
For emergency help to refugees and unemployed	300,000
For administration and reserve	190,000
Total	$1,900,000

North-west.—The sum of $2,500,000 allotted for the North-West is to be spent as follows:—

For irrigation work	$1,300,000
For animal husbandry	400,000
For health and veterinary services	300,000
For agricultural co-operatives	400,000
For administration and reserve	100,000

4.—The programmes for silk and cotton have been entrusted to autonomous commissions composed of representatives of organizations interested in these spheres of activity and presided over by independent chairmen. The Cotton Rationalization Commission by its statutes has the following power: "To direct and supervise the national cotton-growing and textile industries and to enforce measures for their control."

The power of the Silk Improvement Committee is "to direct, supervise and regulate the silk industry in China." In the same article of the constitution which confers upon it these powers, it is stated: "The Silk Improvement Commission may exercise its control over silk industry in a certain region or within a limited scope with a view to gradually extending the control to the whole country."

5.—An Advisory Committee has been formed under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General of the Academia Sinica, and composed, in addition, of the Chief Secretary of the National Economic Council, the Director-General of the Geological Survey, and the director of the comprehensive investigations at present being conducted for the National Government as a whole. The purpose of this Committee is to provide the National Economic Council with the technical advice of their constituent organizations. Every project will be referred to the Committee, and the Committee will also take the initiative in suggesting work which the National Economic Council should undertake.

(To be continued)

Drought Causes Huge Losses in Kiangsu Province

According to investigations made by the Kiangsu Provincial Government more than 40 districts were affected as a result of the recent drought and crops on 20,000,000 mow of land have been totally destroyed. The loss is estimated to exceed $200,000,000. In order to relieve the rural districts affected by the present drought, the Kiangsu Provincial Government is now negotiating with the Bank of China for loan of $2,000,000.

Reports received by the Hupeh Provincial Government during the week indicated that two-thirds of the province has been affected either by drought or floods or both.

Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, declared July 31 that the Government was not contemplating to float another public loan for the relief of the districts affected by the present flood and drought.

Crops in eastern Hupeh, particularly in the districts of Hunagkang, Huangpi and several other districts, have been completely destroyed as the result of drought. A famine is believed to be inevitable in eastern Hupeh this coming autumn.

In anticipation of a shortage of revenue caused by the unprecedented drought in Chekiang province, the Provincial government has decided to cut down by 40 per cent the salaries of provincial officials for a period of three months from August.

The two largest lakes in Nanking, the Mochuo Lake outside the west gate and the Hsuanwu Lake near the Observatory, have both dried up. This is the first time this has happened in sixty years.

A sum of $17 millions will be needed for carrying our labor-relief in connection with the drought rehablitation work of Kiangsu province, according to plans formulated by the Kiangsu Provincial Government and submitted to the Executive Yuan.

The sudden rise of the Hei Ho (River), in eastern Suiyuan, following heavy downpours has handicapped the restoration of direct train service on the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway.

In view of the fact that thousands of farmers have been rendered homeless and destitute by the flood in Hupeh Province, General Chang Chun, Chairman of the Hupeh Provincial Government, has decided to petition the Central Government for funds for their relief.

The rapid rise of the Chao Ho (River), near Kupeikow, along the Great Wall in north-eastern Hopei, resulted in the demolition of the bridge at Nantienmen. The Yellow River and the Grand Canal in Shantung are also gaining in height, according to a Tsinan message.

The Yellow River Flood Prevention Association has drawn up a scheme for the fundamental solution of flood dangers along the River. The plan includes the construction of a stone dyke near Lanfeng in Honan which will prevent the water from flowing into the old river course in northern Kiangsu. The construction will require $200,000.

As a result of the recent heavy rainfall in the upper reaches of rhe Yungting Ho, water in the river last week again rose to 15 feet.

As a result of excessive rainfall the Kalin River (Szechuen) rose to 65 feet and all districts along the river were inundated, causing great losses to the people. Tzeliuchin was completely submerged.

A set of measures governing the dredging of the Poyang Hu (Lake), in Kiangsi, has been mapped out jointly by the Ministries of Communications and Interior and submitted to the Executive Yuan for approval.

The Shansi Provincial Government is is receipt of telegrams from the districts of Hotsun, Chienhsien, Pinglob, Yungchi and Naicheng, in southwestern Shansi, stating that the cholera epidemic is raging in that part of the province.

Sixty-one persons were known to be dead and 44 injured as torrential rains swept northwards over the Korean peninsula July 25.

The *Central China Daily News* comments:—"Drought is a much lighter catastrophe than flood. Experience tells us that no matter how dry is the weather there are some places where the crops can be harvested. But in the case of a flood everything is washed away. However, this year's drought is so near the rice-producing districts in China that it will unquestionably affect food supplies in a seriour manner. If the figures pubiished by the Government are correct the food supplies produced in the country are not sufficient to meet the demands of the people. Although there was surplus production last year and the year before last these will be insufficient to meet the deficit this year. Therefore it is nothing but natural that the rice merchants should hold back their stock and bargain for higher prices. To meet the situation the Government must immediately organize a special bureau to look after the distribution of rice in the provinces. Monopoly should be strictly prohibited."

Thousand of Houses Flooded in Manchuria

Official reports received by the Department of Civil Affairs in Changchun from flood-stricken districts in Fengtien, Kirin, Heilungkiang and Jehol Provinces state that 142 persons are known to be dead. A total of 15,098 houses were flooded. The destruction of crops is estimated at $1,090,661.

Complete History of the Kuramoto Incident

Most bizarre happening in Far Eastern diplomatic annals. Eimei Kuramoto, Japanese vice-consul, stationed at Nanking, disappeared. Japan, without investigating accused China of responsibility. Warships were ordered to Nanking, tanks and armored cars rumbled through the streets of Shanghai.

But in the midst of the warlike preparations and ultimatums, Kuramoto came back to life. He had become despondent at his failure to receive promotion and had gone out on Purple Mountain to commit suicide. Losing his courage, he emerged from his hiding place and turned an international incident and possible tragedy into a comedy.

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CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW
160 Avenue Edward VII
Shanghai

SUPPRESSING COMMUNIST-BANDITRY IN CHINA

Edited by Tang Leang-li

Deals with the origin of the Communist movement and contains chapters on the period of toleration, proscription, military campaign against Communist-bandits, foreign communist activities, the communist organization, connection with the labor movement, land policy of the Government and a foreign missionary's impressions. Also an appendix containing text of anti-communist law, program of political and economic rehabilitation, etc., etc.

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Real Estate Review by Realty Investment Co.

During the last week the contract was signed for a million dollar stadium to be built in the Civic Centre. There are several other buildings to be built at the same time, but work on the stadium will be started first to enable it to be ready before July of next year, in time for the National Atheletic meeting. The volume of new building outside the Settlement continues at about the same comparative rate. In Chapei the old buildings of the Commercial Press are being rebuilt, along with some new building on the old location. There are other evidences in this section of a return of confidence; the proposed new building around the North Station should help in the same direction.

In the Settlement, in the Central district, plans have been approved for the construction of four office buildings and five Chinese Hongs on Honan and Ningpo Roads, with the greater frontage on Ningpo Road.

There is just one permit in the Northern district. It is on North Chekiang Road, between Tiendong and Tsepoo Roads. The plans include a foreign shop with residence and servants quarters.

In the Eastern district there are the following permits:—

On East Seward, Singkeipang and Tongshan Roads, a large group of houses. 39 foreign shops, 8 Chinese shops and 74 Chinese houses.

Off Ward Road, East of Lay Road, an addition to a mill.

On Yangtszepoo Road, just West of the Shanghai Power Co., two permits, one for a reinforced concrete godown, and a godown and extension to the boiler house.

On Chaoufoong Road at the Settlement limits, a gymnasium, which is an addition to a school property.

On Yochow and Kungping Roads, a workshop.

Off Ward Road and Paoting Road, 16 Chinese houses.

In the Western district on Sinza Road, West of Hart Road, 6 Chinese hongs.

On Sinza Road, East of Hart Road, one Chinese Hong and 7 Chinese shops.

On Wuting Road Extension, West of Hart Road, 16 Chinese houses.

On Love Lane, West of Yates Road, 2 Chinese shops and 2 Chinese houses.

On Wuting Road, West of Hart Road, a foreign residence with servant quarters and staff godown.

In the French Concession the amount of new building is well distributed both as to location and variety of buildings.

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The National City Bank of New York, Rates of Exchange

Shanghai, Aug. 1, 1934

Demand selling rate on America:	U.S.$100=Sh. $ 2.96
Demand buying rate on America:	U.S.$100=Sh. $ 2.93
Demand selling rate on London:	£1.0.0=Sh. $14.94
Demand rate buying on London:	£1.0.0=Sh. $14.71

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market—Very Dull. Business Done 400,000 Shares

August 1, 1934

1933-34 High	1933-34 Low	Div. $ per Sh.	STOCK	Mon. July 30	Tue. July 31
4	3	—	Adams Express	6⅜	6¼
13¾	11¼	0.60	Alaska Juneau	19¼	19⅝
33	70¾	6.00	Allied Chemical & Dye	125½	124⅝
160	19½	4.00	American Can	93¼	93⅝
107½	5⅝	—	American & Foreign Power	5¼	5
19⅝	3¼	—	American Metal Company	17	16⅝
27¼	10⅝	—	American Smelting	32⅞	32¼
53½	86½	9.00	American Tel. & Tel.	107⅝	158¼
134⅝	50⅜	5.00	American Tobacco "B"	75¼	75⅝
94⅝	10⅝	1.00	American Waterworks	15⅝	15⅝
43¼	5	—	Anaconda Copper	11	10⅝
22⅞	5⅝	—	Atlas Corporation	7⅞	8
18⅝	31	2.00	Auburn Automobiles	17	17
84½	8¼	—	Baltimore & Ohio	15⅝	15
37⅞	10⅜	—	Bethlehem Steel	26⅞	27¼
49½	18	1.60	Borden Company	24⅝	24½
37⅞	5½	0.25	Borg Warner	19½	19½
28½	7½	—	Canadian Pacific Railway	12⅝	12⅝
20⅞	30½	—	Case, J. I.	27	38
103½	16⅝	1.40	Chase National Bank	24⅛	23⅝
47⅞	14⅞	2.50	Chesapeake Corporation	38⅝	38¼
52¼	7⅜	1.00	Chrysler Corporation	33⅝	33¼
59	9	0.50	Columbia Gas & Electric	9¼	9¼
28¼	1⅜	—	Commonwealth & Southern	1⅝	1⅝
6⅛	34⅜	3.00	Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	27⅝	27½
64⅛	4⅞	—	Continental Oil	16⅝	17¼
22½	2⅝	—	Coty Inc.	4⅝	4⅝
9	1½	—	Curtiss Wright Company	2⅝	2⅝
5¼	32¼	*2.00	Du Pont de Nemours	85½	85⅞
103⅞	46	3.00	Eastman Kodak	97½	97
100⅝	10	—	Electric Bond & Share	11¼	11⅛
41⅝	3⅛	—	Electric Power & Light	4	3⅞
15⅜	12	—	Fox Film "A"	9¼	9¼
19	2⅞	—	General Aviation	3⅞	4
10⅜	10½	0.40	General Electric	17⅞	18⅛
30¼	21	1.50	General Foods	30	30
39⅞	10	*1.00	General Motors	26½	27¼
42	13¼	1.00	General Railway Signal	29⅝	29
49½	12	1.20	Gold Dust	17¼	17⅝
27⅝	9¼	—	Goodyear Tire & Rubber	20	19⅞
47½	6½	—	International Cement	19⅝	20
40	13⅝	0.60	International Harvester	25¼	25½
46¼	6⅝	—	International Nickel	23⅝	23⅝
29	5⅛	—	International Tel. & Tel.	8⅞	8¼
21⅝	21¼	—	Johns Manville	42½	42
66⅜	7⅜	—	Kennecott	17½	17¼
26	37½	2.40	Lehman Corporation	63½	65
79⅝	49¼	*4.00	Liggett & Myers "B"	95¼	95
99⅜	8½	1.00	Loew's Inc.	22¼	22½
36½	10⅝	1.20	Lorillard P. (Com.)	16⅝	16⅝
25¼	8⅝	—	Montgomery Ward	22⅞	23
35⅝	16⅞	1.00	National City Banks (bid price)	22½	23
64¼	5⅝	—	National Distiller	17¼	17⅜
41⅝	14	—	New York Central	20½	20
58½	12⅝	8%S	North American	12⅝	13
36½	31½	2.00	Owens Illionois Glass	65⅝	65½
96⅝	15	1.00	Pacific Gas & Electric	16⅝	15⅞
31⅞	1⅝	—	Packard Motors	2⅜	2⅝
61½	13⅝	0.50	Pennsylvania Railroad	24⅝	23⅝
42½	1¼	—	Pennroad Corporation	1⅞	2¼
6⅝	4⅝	—	Phillips Petroleum	15¼	15⅝
20⅝	3	—	Radio Corporation	5	5
121¼	26½	3.00	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	44¼	45⅝
54¼	12½	—	Sears Roebuck	34½	34⅝
51¼	6	1.00	Socony-Vacuum Corporation	13⅝	13⅝
19½	14¼	2.00	Southern California Edison	14⅝	13⅝
28	5½	—	Standard Gas & Electric	7⅜	7⅝
22¼	22⅝	1.00	Standard Oil Co. of N. J.	41⅝	41⅝
50¼	45⅝	3.80	Sterling Products	65	65
61⅝	1½	—	Studebaker	3	2⅞
9	10⅝	1.00	Texas Corporation	22	22
30¼	2⅝	0.12	Transamerica	5½	5½
9⅝	19⅝	1.00	Union Carbide & Carbon	40½	40¾
51⅞	61¼	6.00	UnionPacific	103¼	101
133⅜	16½	—	United Aircraft & Trans.	14⅝	14⅝
46⅝	4⅛	—	United Corporation	4	4
14¾	13⅜	1.20	United Gas Improvement	14⅜	14⅝
25	2⅞	—	U. S. Rubber	12⅝	12⅝
25	22⅝	—	U. S. Steel	34⅝	34⅝
67½	21½	*2.00	Universal Leaf Tobacco	Unq.	21¾ ?
51½	19⅜	—	Vanadium	15½	15¼
31⅜	25¼	—	Warner Bros. Pictures	3⅝	3⅝
9¼	7¼	—	Westinghouse E. & M.	35½	35½
58⅝	28⅝	2.40	Woolworth	47½	47½
			PREFERREDSTOCKS AND BONDS		
54⅞	35	none	American & Foreign Power 7% Pfd.	14½	14½
44⅞	25	5.00	Amer. & For. Power 5% debs. of 2030	51⅝	52¼
59¼	25	6.00	American Waterworks $6 preferred	50	67
80	18	5.50	Cities Service Power & Light 5½s/52	44⅜	45
48½	34	6.00	Electric Bond & Share $6 preferred	43¾	44
66	35	4.50	Int. Tel. & Tel. conv. 4½s of 1939	67½	67⅞
69¾	91½	5.00	New England Gas & Electric 5s 1947	57	54⅞
65	44⅝	6.00	Standard Gas & Elec. 6% notes 1935	92	7⅞

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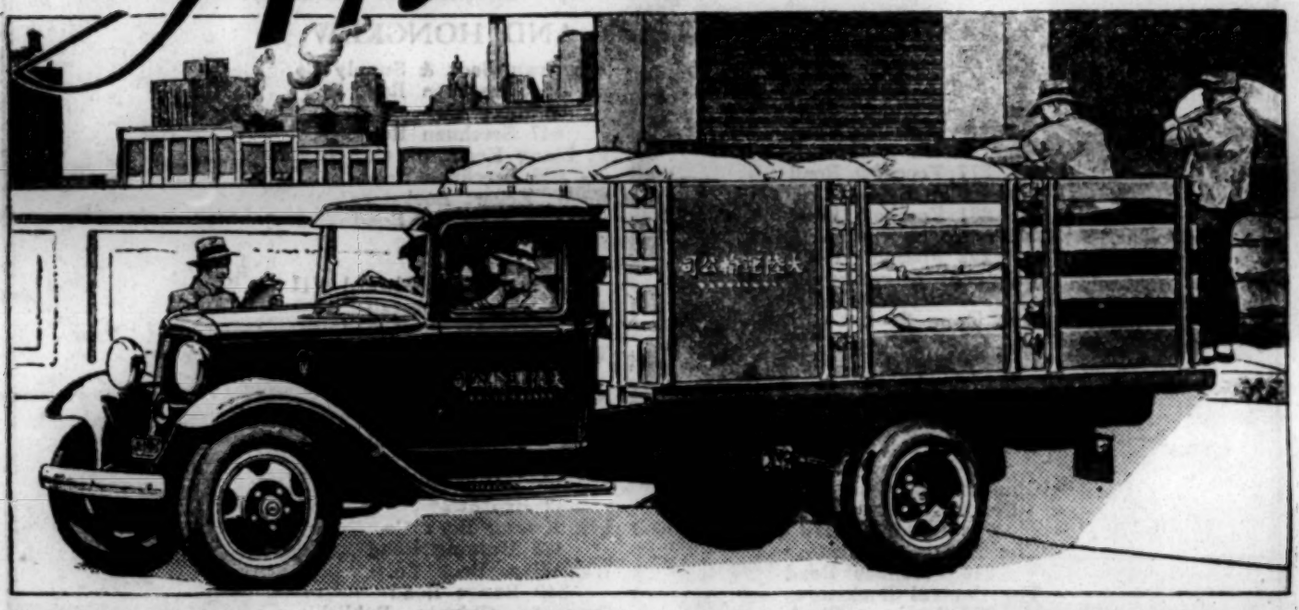

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with newly-designed FULL FLOATING REAR AXLE and straddle-mounted pinion

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NEW Full Floating Rear Axle, with straddle-mounted driving pinion and large double wheel bearings

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NEW Heavy-duty Bronze Connecting-rod Bearings

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New Full Floating Rear Axle

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